# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1857.

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## EVENING BULLETIN. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFEESON AND GEL

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE.— Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evaning Bulletin \$5, it mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB FRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—I copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies I year \$5; 6 copies \$15; I5 copies or more \$1 50 cach. Weekly Bulletin—I1 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be couldnued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS. 

panles, ward, and other published as news. Obituaries and Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the

contractions and intendent of produce private intendent, so communication will be inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, nuless accompanied by the real make of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12% cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

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Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

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Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1857.

THE GRAYSON COAL MINES .- We publish to-day a communication in regard to the coal of Grayson county. The writer briefly alludes to the advantages which would accrue to the city of Louisville, as well as to the county of Grayson, by the development of the twineral resources which constitute a vast wealth buried beneath the poor and unproductive soil of that region. There is no doubt that Grayson must depend chiefly upon her rich minerals, and it is now very evident that the interests of Louisville would be very materially promoted by their development.

The experience of the past two years has surely convinced our citizens that they can no longer depend upon the Ohio river for a supply of fuel. It has long been a very precarious dependence for commercial purposes, and the necessity for a railroad connection with the lower Mississippi had become apparent, but still the people were not fully aroused. They commenced building the road, which will in time be completed, but still relied upon the Ohio for their coal.

Although economy continually suggested other arrangements for fuel, instead of buying coal of Pennsylvania and Virginia, to come down on the firs rise in the Ohio, if there should be one that would last long enough to float coal barges from Pittsburg to Louisville, they have been deaf to all the appeals of economy, and have waited until actual suffering and want have driven them to attempt what should have been done years ago. The high price of coal for two years past, and the universal want of fuel during the recent severe weather, have forced upon the public mind the conviction that Louisville must have a railroad to the nearest coal mines.

There are deposits of coal to the north, east, and to the southwest of this city, within such a distance as the mit its transportation and delivery in Louisville at all seasons of the year and at an average price less than that actually paid by our citizens Several of these deposits may be reached by railmads eighty or ninety miles in length, and the time is not far distant when we hope to see railroads constructed through all of them, but one of them may be made available before the next winter by a branch of the Louisville and Nashville road of only from ten to twenty miles in length, making the whole distance from Louisville to the Gravson coal mines but sixty-five miles. This coal is said to be of good quality, to exist in great abundance, and in workable veins quite easy of access. It is not only quite as near to Louisville as any other, but can be reached within much shorter time than any other and with infinitely less cost. The fifteen miles of railroad from the line of the Nashville road to this coal field will cost probably, when completed and equipped, \$450,000. The most careful calculations show that this coal can then be delivered to the consumers in Louisville at 121/2 cents/per bushel, and consumers may obtain supplies as they are needed, avoiding the necessity at present imposed of making large purchases upon the arrival of the ocal fleets from Pittsburg during the limited period of navigation allotted to them.

The consumption of coal in Louisville is already about 5,000,000 of bushels per year, and if constantly supplied it will be greatly increased, and the minimum average price paid for the coal used here for two years past has been about fitteen cents per bushel. It will thus be seen that by obtaining our supplies from the Grayson coal fields there would be therefore we hail this movement of the Kentucky the average price of our coal has been not less pupils of the Institution. than twenty cents per bushel, and if we had been supplied from these Grayson mines we would have saved \$400,000 that has been expended for coal. Thus the whole cost of the construction of the branch road would be actually saved by the citizens of Louisville perhaps in a single year. and at the farthest in four years, and we would be

There are other considerations of great impor- in that place several days ago.

tance which should induce Louisville to seek the coal fields of Kentucky. Except the small amount of profit which is received by our coal dealers here, all the vast sum of money expended for coal is paid out to those who have no reciprocity of trade with us. It is paid to the people of Pennsylvania or Virginia, who trade with Pittshurg and Cincinnati. It is a continual ebb in the tide of our monetary affairs. We do not presume that the average profit of our coal dealers is more than four cents per bushel, and, the average price paid for our coal being fifteen cents per bushel, eleven cents per bushel, amounting, for 5,000,000 bushels, to \$550,000, is annually withdrawn from Louisville by this process. If we procure our coal within our own State by railroad, as is now proposed, all of this vast sum of money will immediately flow back among us in the direct course of trade and will be added to our actual capital and assist in enriching our own citizens.

The question is now presented. How is this road to be built? Grayson county would build it, but she is too poor. Louisville could easily do so, but her capitalists have hitherto manifested very little disposition to aid works of public enterprise by individual efforts. The few of our citizens who are willing to give all their aid to this project cannot provide the means, and the danger is, that, while the whole population are convinced of the importance and economy of the immediate construction of this road, in completion may be delayed unless the city authorities, representing the whole people, shall give the aid of the city to some company formed for that purpose. The people are at last awakened to the necessity of some action upon this subject, and we hope it will not be allowed to rest until the object has been fully attained.

THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI ON COL. BENTON .- A few years ago the Legislature of Missouri passed a series of resolutions pointedly condemning Col. Benton for his recent course in the Senate. Whereupon the redoubtable Colonel, although a Democrat, and a fast believer in the doctrine of instruction, indignantly avowed that the Missouri Legislature had transcended its authority, and appealed, in his lordliest and most imperial manuer, to the people of the State. He first, we believe, canvassed Missouri from the stump with a view to his re-election to the Senate by the approaching Legislature, and was signally defeated. He next addressed himself, with all the force of his stupendous egotism quickened by a thirst for personal revenge, to the people of his Congressional district, and was contemptuously rejected. He then, in the self abasement of desperation, hitched his unwieldy craft to the stern of the Buchanan ship, and, towed out before the people of Missouri as a candidate for the Governorship, was forced at last by the stress of the popular gale to cut loose on the opeu sea, and drift back to shore. And now, to crown and rivet his unexampled humiliation, a new Legislature, fresh from the body of the people, with two vacancies in the United States Senate to fill, has not only passed him scornfully by, but has actually elected his bitter personal

This ought to be conclusive if not satisfactory. If it isn't conclusive, it certainly arises from no lack of will. If the people of Missouri can repudiate Cor. Benton in any more unmistakable way than they have done, they no doubt would be thankful if some ingenious person would tell them how to do it. They are evidently anxious to make the thing as thorough and unequivocal as possible. We think they have exhausted the possibilities of the case. Probably, however, if, in imitation of John Tyler, Col. Benten should present himself before his once admiring constituents as a candidate for the office of road-master or pound-keeper, they might contrive "to gild refined gold" or "add another hue to the rainbow." But it would surely be "wasteful and ridiculous excess.'

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.-It will be seen from our advertising columns that the faculty of this institution have determined to give a spring course of lectures, commencing on the 9th of March and terminating on the 1st of July. This course is not to supersede the winter term. That will be given as usual, beginning ou the 1st of Oct.

One of the objects of the faculty, as we are informed, in instituting a spring course is to afford students a fuller opportunity for the study of clinical medicine. Louisville presents the most ample material for illustrating the appearance, progress. and treatment of the diseases incident to the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio. During the winter months, when navigation is closed, the hospitals are filled with patients suffering from the diseases peculiar to the locality, rheumatism, pneumonia typhoid fever, and the like, and, as spring advances new maladies make their appearance; miasmatic and such other affectious as form the staple of practice in the Western and Southern States grow much more prevalent, and therefore afford available subjects for study.

The medical pupil learns in clinical lectures the practical application of didactic teaching. In the patient before him he sees the reality of what he has been told in the lectures. The value of such a course of study can be readily appreciated. There is just as much difference in the knowledge of a country acquired by reading a description of it and that acquired by seeing it, as there is in hearing lectures upon diseases and seeing them in actual experience. The one knowledge is vague and theoretical, the other life-like and available for practical uses. The excellence of medical teaching touches the conpuunity more than it does the craft. We have to be treated by the doctors, our lives are in their hands, our safety depends upon their skill, and an actual saving to consumers here of \$125,000 per School as a good one and in the right direction. It year in the price alone. For the past year looks to the public good by giving proficiency to the

> The police did not succeed yesterday in making a single arrest. It is not to be wondered at, for the whole population was in too pleasant a humor at the prospect of free navigation and cheap fuel to indulge in any misdemeanors.

DISPATCHED TO THEIR OLD QUARTERS .- Deputy always protected from a recurrence of our recent Sheriff McClelland, of Madison, arrived yesterday, suffering on account of the suspension of navigation and will return by the cars to-day with Charles Talbert and James Bennett, who escaped from jail through the ice opposite St. Louis, on Friday.

The name of Mr. Hempstead is a passport to the heart of every lover of true poetry;

[For the Louisville Journal.] THE RATTLE-SNAKE. Farth hath a thousand tongues that sing An unrecorded melody, And many a loathly, ereeping thing Hath beauty that we cannot see, A veiled or slighted majesty—A slow-paced worm that all deride, A look a presenue way dash adde. A look, a breeze may dash aslde The arm of strength, the crown of pride; A breath too faint to lift the flower, A moonbeam or a tone hath power To crush us in the evil hour, As bold and thoughtful men will tell, Who thread the wild and pierce the dell, And climb the cliffs and splinter'd rocks Rent by the old-world Vulcan-shocks, Where thou, dread mountain king, dost lie, With spotted mail and flaming eye, And thy huge quivering volume roll'd In purple spire and bristling fold, Within thy walls of matted brake, Grim-couchant, terrible Rattlesnake!

With beaming eyes and loving words, And dance of leaves and joy of birds, Yet fill'd with myriad forms of death; Her gens, her seasons, growth and birth, Her rest, her change, her tears and mirth Are passages for human breath To fiee the fever, rack and strife, The splendor and the gloom of life; Unnumber'd us the wrinkled shells That gleam in ocean's secret cells, Swing evermore the viewless gates, At which a grizzly warder waits To waft the exiled soul away
From home and the dear light of day; Anon, as gently, softly comes
The Reaper, as the lisping breeze
That lifts the Mld-May's yellow blooms
Or mars the glass of Summer seas;
His footsteps noiseless as the sound

O fair and beautiful is earth,

Of buds in spicy nights of Spring, Which pierce the folding walls that round In waxen flake and fibre cling— Yet Death hath many a mighty door Whose hinges grate a dismal roar That runs along the shivering soul In shrick and wall and sexton-toll. To hall the portals of the grave, 'Midst roaring gun and ringing glaive, 'Midst limbs by foaming chargers trod, And grappling hands and slippery sod, And long, loud-bolted cannon-ode; To hear the howl, the hiss and clash Of waves on waves that madly dash, Then to our boiling fonm-couch leap

From blue Niagara's thunder-steep; To see at midnight, flashing nigh, Powerless to parley or to th; The couchant tiger's lurid eye, Then meet the quick, tremendous bound
That dashes out our gasping breath
In pattering blood-gouts o'er the ground-Oh, this is horror, this is death, Which he who blanchless meets, must feel llis brain engirt with triple steel. And earth light many a gloomy path Steep-slanting to the hall of Death, Less inlighty than the whirlwind's wrath

Or tiger's bound or volley'd scath of hattle's blue, vindletive breath;
And in our dells and by the rills,
And on the rock-embattled hills,
And deep within the lonely wood,
Where the young panther means for food,
There have been shricks, and eyes grew dim,
That saw the branches round them saim. That saw the branches round them swim, And felt a sudden shadow fall
As from the concave's vestal wall,
And mossy plain blue And mossy plan for rocking from their dizzy view, Where those beside the mouldering trunk That in the moist, dark earth hath sunk, And by the cleft thy bower dost make, Death-darting, fiery Rattlesnake! Fierce dweller, 'midst the rocky glades, And lonely, damp, enormous shades Of hoary caks and clarion pines, And chaos of gigantle vines, That when the night-winds on them roar, Their leafy hallelnials pour. As if, upon their golden cars, To chain the ear of rushing stars. Appalling worm! thy home is where The wild wolf makes his dreary lair-'Midst crimson moss and cypress shade, And brambles' thorny palisade—

His pulses fly with wilder bound, As thy fierce eye upon him darts Lake lightning leaping from the ground, Where through the snuder'd boughs, in gold, A blush from Morning's cheek hath roll'd, In which, with trickling venom warm, Gleams, like a brand, thy lurking form, While thy quick rattle, quick and keen, Rings through the lonely, sylvan scene. But if, of danger unaware, Ills foot linginge thy curtain'd lair, Thy faug disclos'd, thy form dilate With kindling ire and instant fate, Thou launchest on the unheeding foe, God! what a last, electric blow! That sends the rocks, the hills and sky In misty rain reeling byl Thy glittering coils to men disclose A symbol of all mortal weer; Down through the long, dim ages gone, Thought roves in gloom and silence, on To where the Edeu rills and bowers To rapture charm'd the radiant honrs, And where beside the mystic Tree, Lay one who wore a shape like thee, And chain'd with lotus-words the ear Of her who could not choose but hear.

thway start:

Men pause and shudder as they roam, Upon thy fiery shape I gaze In reverent awe of Him whose ways
Alike are with the infant's woes,
And Earthquake's hoarse, Titanic throes; And in thy folds and burning eyes, Like brewing storms in Tropic skies, A fierce, barbaric beauty lies, And tells that He whose hand hath pil'd Andes' serene, tremendous brows In domes of everlasting snows, Amidst the swoop, the growl and clang Of whirlwinds' wings namov'd to hang, Hath made thee terrible and wild And tipp'd with death thy gleaming fang.

Yet reptile, round whose savage home,

LITCHFIELD, Conn. SUPPLIES OF COAL .- The market is very nearly bare of coal, with limited receipts from Indiana, and the boats of Hyatt, aground above the city.

Yesterday one car load of coal was received at the Frankfort railaoad depot for several Main street merchants. It was mined some distance up the Kentucky river, brought down that stream in flats, wagoned to Lexington, and thence transported to this city by railroad. It cost delivered here 51 cents

The thermometer at Lecompton, Kansas, on the 18th inst., indicated twenty degrees below

The Sons of Malta in St. Louis have made nother donation of one thousand loaves of bread to the poor.

CA team laden with pork and flour broke Wagon, horses, driver, and all were lost.

We cannot entirely concur with all that is express ed in the communication which we publish to-day in regard to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It is true that the large property owners of Louisville have manifested a singular indifference and apathy toward public improvements. They sadly lack energy and enterprise. They appear to prefer to sit indolently at home and watch the gradual but sure accretion of their wealth by the rise in the value of their town lots. They are satisfied to watch the increase of our population and the extension of our city limits through the active industry and enter-prise of men of humbler means, and are nawilling to contribute any portion of their present incomes to promote and accelerate the value of all their pos sessions. Such men are the drones of society. It is not by their aid that cities are built, that railroads and telegraphs are spread like a net work over the land, and that vast enterprises of public utility are carried out. It is no argument against the utility and profitableness of any public undertaking that the wealthy landholders have not engaged in it. Were we to wait for them to come forward as a class we should continually retrograde instead of advancing.

We think our correspondent is mistaken in the reason he assigns for the slow sale of the bonds which constitute the assets of the Louisville and Nashville Company. The absence of individual subscriptions might depreciate the value of the bonds issued by the company itself, and might make capitalists cautious as to the purchase of them, but the argument does not apply to the securities in question. These are altogether independent of the credit of the company and have an intrinsic value of their own. These are the city and county bonds which have been given to the company in payment for subscriptions.

We regard these bonds, and we believe that, when their character is known, capitalists will so regard them, as the very best and safest American securities ever offered. Whatever may be the indebtedness of the city of Louisville and the counties which have issued these bonds, their payment, principal and interest, is amply secured. They are beyond the reach of any popular caprice or of any bad faith on the part of the municipal and county authorities. In the very acts by which their issue was authorized, provisions have been made to collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and to discharge the principal promptly. It is difficult to conceive any more ample safeguards and securities than are already given to these city and county bonds, and we are unable to see how their value can be affected by the character of the subscription to the stock of the company, when it is shown, upon the face of the estimates and statements of assets, that the subscription is amply sufficient to complete the grading of the whole line of road, and when it is evident that the road, when completed, will pay a very haudsome profit on its cost.

But even if wary capitalists were unwilling to purchase such securities when sold for the promotion of works of internal improvement, unless there should be exhibited a list of individual subscriptions to a large extent, the argument fails entirely in this case. The only protection that such a subscriptiou could afford would be increased or diminished in proportion to the numbers of this class of stock-holders, and, in this respect, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad extends to its bond-holders, or the purchasers of its securities, more ample protection perhaps than any other road in the country. Every man who owns real estate or slaves in the city of Louisville, or in the counties which have issued bonds in favor of this road, must necessarily become a stock-

The city and county subscriptions have not been made simply in a corporate capacity but in behalf of the taxpayers. Day by day, this subscription is being transferred to them, and thus, not merely the wealthy proprietors, but the whole taxpaying community are directly interested as stockholders in the proper management of the affairs of the company, and long before the maturity of the principal thus secured the whole management will be confided to a directory chosen altogether by individual stockholders. The reasons given by our correspondent are not sufficient to account for the failure hitherto to sell these securities. There are nowhere to be found bonds more amply and safely secured, and the very arguments which he has advanced only serve to streugthen and confirm their value.

INTERESTING SCENE LAST NIGHT.-The occasion of Mr. Ashmer's benefit collected one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled in our city theatre. The large and enthusiastic assemblage was an honorable tribute to Mr. A.'s services as an actor, and he may well feel prond of the testimonial. At the conclusion of the first piece, Mr. Ashmer was called before the curtain and thanked his friends in a very cordial and neat speech-alluding gracefully to his friend Hanley, with whom he had so long been connected on the stage.

The Relief Fire Company wore the prize bannerthe members having purchased four hundred and seventy tickets. Mr. Ashmer, in presenting the beautiful work of art, alluded to the manliness and nobility characteristic of the firemen, and was responded to in a very happy manner by Mr. Wm. Horan, president of the Relief Company. In concluding, he suggested the following sentiment: "Long life and prosperity to J. G. Ashmer, the artist actor." This brought down the house in loud and prolonged plaudits.

THE HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS-By Peter Parley .- We have already called the attention of our citizens to this excellent and conveniently arranged history. It is au epitome of history, more compre hensive and more accurate in detail than any that has even been published. It is filled with instructive illustrations and contains a condensed history of every people, country, and prominent place and character from the earliest dawn of history to the present time. It is in fact a complete historical library in itself and is so conveniently arranged with tables of contents and copious alphabetical indices. that the reader may turn without difficulty to precisely the portion of history he wishes.

The Messrs. Thompson and Mr. Beardsley, are canvassing for the sale of this valuable book in this city. They will remain here for only a few days longer and our citizens should seenre the work at this time, as it is to be sold only by subscription

BY RAIL TO CHICAGO AND THE WEST. - The New Albany and Salem Railroad, which is the longest continuous line of travel in the State of Indiana, is we are pleased to learn, doing at present a more than usually heavy and prosperous business in all of its departments. It is now well stocked, the track in fine repair, admirably officered and all the appointments of the nrst class. For travelers to Chicago and other points North and West it offers very fine advantages. Between New Albany and Chicago there is but one change of cars, thus relieviug passengers of many of the troubies and inconveniences arising from travel. The fare is also very moderate.

At Green Castle immediate connection is made with trains for Cairo and St. Loius, so that there is no detention of persons bound in any direction. All baggage is also checked through to the most remote points. In this city comfortable omnibusses and convey them to the New Albany depot free of

The office of the company in this city has been removed to a fine and commodious room on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third, where Mr. A. H. Haines, the gentlemanly agent may be found, ready to give any desired in-

THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD—CINCINNATI TRAINS .- We are assured by those who know that Dr. Crothers, superintendent of the Jeffersonville Railroad, gave the Ohio and Mississippi company ample notice of his intention to discontinue the sperial train to Cincinnati, and that his reason for so doing was on account of the scarcity of water. The management of the latter company, had they been so disposed, might have made arrangements to connect at Seymour with one of the through trains to and from Indianapolis. But they replied that they must give up their Louisville connection, and since then have not manifested any disposition towards arranging plans for the conveyance of passengers and mails from Cincinnati and Lonisville.

The Jeffersonville company will continue to run a special train to Seymour to connect with Cincinnati, although it is done at an actual loss. They cannot, however, neglect the wants of the traveling and business public.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

GRAYSON COUNTY COAL-RAILROADS. GRAYSON Co., Jan. 20th, 1857.

Messes. Editors: I hope you will allow me to offer briefly a few suggestions upon a subject of some importance to my county and of deep interest to

Are not your citizens tired of paying from fifty to Are not your citizens tired of paying from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel for coal, and in proportion for wood? I think the people of the good city of Lonisville are as fond of saving their dimes as city folks generally are, and, if they were satisfied they could have a regular supply of coal at a low rate by building fifteen miles of railroad, I believe they would build it at once. I would not have you understand that there is coal to be had within fifteen miles of Louisville but the citizens of Louisville may be of Louisville, but the citizens of Louisville may be assured of the fact that there is an abundance of coal

assured of the fact that there is an abundance of coal of a good quality in Grayson county, within fifteen miles of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and only sixty-five miles in all from your city.

Messrs. Editors, I own no coal fields in Grayson, nor is it from any selfish motive that I write. It is true that I have a great partiality for Grayson county, and would like to see her able to cope with her sister counties. It agricultural advantages she cannot boast, but, when we take into consideration her minerals, she certainly is one of the leading counties in the State. Her iron ore, which is in abundance. minerals, she certainly is one of the leading counties in the State. Her iron ore, which is in abundance, is as good as the United States can afford. Her coal, which lies in strata susceptible of being worked to advantage, is as good for all ordinary purposes as can be had. In timber she can't be suppassed in this State, such as the finest oak for boat building, and any quantity of fine poplar and various other kinds suitable for building and mechanical purposes, the transportation of which would be a handsome revenue to a railroad. to a railroad.

counties being almost destitute of any timber for

building purposes.
You will now ask me, if Grayson has all these You will now ask me, if Grayson has all these facilities and only needs a railroad fifteen miles in length to develope them, why she doesn't build. I only have one reason to give in reply, and f regret that it is a fact, it is this—she is not able.

Now, I ask you if your good city had not better appropriate the extra thirty or forty cents per bashel that she pays on her coal for one or two seasons to build the fifteen miles of road, and then not only have an everlasting supply of coal and iron at a low rate, but also a little railroad all of her own, that would pay as handsome a dividend as any road in

would pay as must this western country. By next Christmas, if the work is properly manag-By next Christmas, if the work is properly manag-the work is properly on as it should be, instead ed and pushed viorously on as it should be, instead of being pinched with cold over half fires of sixty cent coal, you can be cozily and comfortably scated by your fires of Grayson coal at the low rate of 1234 its per bushel.

Hoping to see your engineers and geologists in Grayson as soon as the snow goes off, which is now about a foot deep, I subscribe myself yours respectfully.

GRAYSONITE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The LOUISVILLEAND NASHVILLE RAILEOAD.—In your ditorial a few days ago, on the Louisville and Nashville ailroad, you complain of the tardness with which the instruction of this road is progressing and attribute it to ewant of financial ability in the officers of the company, construction of this road is progressing and attribute it to the want of financial ability in the officers of the company. I cannot but talmk you have overlooked some of the real reasons for the slow progress of this road. There are several reasons for the slow progress of this road could not command the confidence of capitalists and why the most expert financier could not sell them. The most prominent of these is that there are no important individual subscriptions in the cities of Louisville and Nashville. When a capitalist examines the exhibit of the slock subscriptions and sees only seven thousand dollars of individual subscriptions in a city of seventy thousand inhabitants, he naturally ask himself, "can this be an enterprise worthy of confidence which the wealthy citizens of the cities at its terminid on on manifest more real public spirit, more anxiety for the city's welfare? For investment, no better stock can be bought. When this road is completed, with its branch to Memphis, it will be as great a thoroughfare as any road in the Northeast. All the traffic and travel from the Sonth and Sonthwest will be better accommodated by this than any other avenue to the North, and it must become almost as valuable a work as the celebrated Grand Frie Caral of the Mississippi and be the shortest route to the great North from all that rapidly improving country bounded by the Calif of Mexico on the south and the State of Missouri on the morth.

Why should not the spirit of enterprise be found in

inif of Mexico on the source and the extractor Missouri of the north.

Why should not the spirit of enterprise be found in eatity individuals of the city, even if public spirit be enied to them? Look at the history of the Ohio and Missippi road. That is the most promising road, as a line, orth of the Ohio, and yet there was not enterprise enough unblie spirit is immored) in St. Lonisand Cincinnati (I mean it the wealthy citizens of those cities) to build and own its road. After wasting nearly all the donations of the wo cities, the whole thing has been sold to energrising enew Yorkers, who are finishing it for purposes of investment and speculation. Why are Western merchants and ankers thus parsimonlous with respect to public improvements.

bankers thus paramionious with respect to pashe survivales with from thirty or forty wealthy men of Louisville will come forward and subscribe fifteen thousand dollars each to this road, the officers will have no trouble in selling all the securities belonging to it at fair and reasonable prices. Are there not those in the city who can do this without feeling it in their daily business? It is true the railroad tax belongs to individuals, but it will be a long time before individuals can vote upon it or before it will be collected into a few hands, where it can concentrate its influence upon the business of the Company.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1857.

THE WATER WORKS .- We publish to-day another interesting communication in regard to the location of the water works

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A FORMER CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE .- We regret to hear of the brutal murder of Henry W. Schroeder, who left this eity for Minnesota in August last and established himself at St. Paul in the tailoring and scouring business. He had lived in this city for twelve years, and has a brother residing here at the present. His body was found the morning after the murder in his shop, the head frightfully mutilated and in a mass of clotted and frozen blood that had flowed from the wounds, whilst on the walls and glass in the window was scattered the blood and brains of the murdered man, showing conclusively that the hand that dealt the deadly blows meant to make his infernal work complete. Laying across the body was a coat which the murdered man, it appears, had been engaged upon at the time he was attacked by the murderer.

It is supposed that Schroeder was murdered for his money. The instrument used by the perpetrater of the deed was a common chopping ax, no doubt, as the examining physicians all concur in saying the wounds must have been inflicted by a weapon of that kind. The previous evening about 7 o'clock, the keeper of a jewelry store in the adjoining house heard a heavy fall in Schroeder's shop, as of a human body falling on the floor, but says he did not think anything of it at the time or that there was anything nnusual in it. The supposition that he was killed for his money obtains weight from the fact that he had, when living in this city, been in the habit of depositing his savings with a banker, but which, amounting to \$1,700, he had lost by the failure of the bank. After his arrival in St. Paul he was heard to say he never would deposit money again, and no doubt exists that for fear of losing his money he has carried it upon his person, which coming to the knowledge of the murderer, he took this method of getting possession of the man's hard-earned treasure.

SECCESSFUL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY .- The Great Western Marine Insurance Company of New York has just made up its annual statement, which is published according to law in the New York papers. The net earned premiums of the company for the past year were \$1,804,252. The losses, expenses and commissions of all kinds, and the July dividend of interest to the stockholders, amounted to \$1,900,415. The net carnings on hand December 31, 1856, were \$794,836. After reserving \$270,-000 to pay losses not ascertained, which may accrue, this company makes a dividend in cash to the stock holders of 25 per cent. profits, and 31-2 per cent. semi-annual interest, payable on the 10th of February next. It also makes a dividend of 25 per cent. in scrip to the policy holders, payable on the 1st of April next.

The stockholders of this company consequently receive 7 per ceut. interest and 25 per cent. profits on their stock for the past year, making 32 per cent.
on the capital paid in. Where shall we look for more profitable business than marine underwriting on this system?

A SURPLUS OF DOCTORS .- According to a corres pondent of the Medical World, physicians have multiplied so rapidly in this country that newlyfled ged M. D.'s are puzzled to find a community which require their services. They are exceedingly numerous in the Eastern cities, while the West is actually overrun with the sons of Esculapius. The writer says he has recently made an extensive exploration to and over the far-off West, and finds the condition of things as stated. In all the thriving towns and settlements in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska there are more medical men than patients. One or two invariably monopolize all the business worth having, but even the most celebrated are poorly compensated, while the prospect is not betteriog. The writer very wisely counsels his young brethren to become farmers.

DEATH OF CAPT. WM. B. HITE .- We have already made brief mention of the death of Captain Wm. B. Hite, a native of this city. He was killed on the 24th of November, while acting as captain of artillery at the siege of Granada. Captain II. was aged twenty-six years and six months. He was among the earliest in Kentucky to join the standard of Gen. Walker, and since May last has proven a gallant and efficient officer. In the protracted siege of Granada by the Central American allies his courage and skill were strongly tested, and he was found equal to any emergency.

The many relatives and friends of Capt. Hite iu this city have our warmest sympathies in their be-

Maj. McCally has been appointed cashier of

The bank in Georgetown, vice T. J. Craig, deceased. BARNUM IN LONDON .- It would seem from the

following that Barnum is at length experiencing the sit retribution of a lifetime of trickery and imposture. People saw a deep moral in the tranquil assurance with which he published his own shame, but they may see a far deeper one in the compunction and wretckedness with which he finally bewails it:

Barnum is in London as the agent of Cordelia Howard. This being the season of pantomime, there is little chance of his securing an engagement for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits and bad health. Even Tom Thumb, who is exhibit-ing here on his own account, suffers pecuniarily from Barnam's book. The English are a matter-of-fact Barnnn's book. The English are a matter-of-fact people, and what the Americans langh at as an armusing "humbug," they denounce as a "vile imposition." Hence the press here denounce Barnnn and Tom Thumb in the same breath. The London Atlas of Sainrday, in speaking of the latter, says: "Barnum's Confessions have certainly opened the eyes of the public, and noue but the idle and foolish will now be likely to attend the "General's' levees. If they want to see sights them. will now be likely to attend the General's levels.

If they want to see sights there are plenty in this large city that they will not afterward be ashamed of having visited.' Poor Barnum! He "went up like a rocket." but his injudicious book and his crazy clock speculations brought him "down like stick."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune announces the following discovery:

From Greece we hear of a new and important dis-From Greece we hear of a new and important discovery, unless it is a hoax. Dr. Landerer, a medical man at Athens, amounces that he has discovered a specific against sea-sickness. He gives from ten to twelve drops of chloroform in water, and assumes that in most cases it removes nause at once, or certainly on taking a second dose. It is alleged that it was tried on twenty passengers, on a very rough tainly on taking a second dose. It is alleged that it was tried on twenty passengers, on a very rough woyage from Zea to Athens—eighteen of whom were cured by one dose. The two remaining ladies were able to resist the feeling of illness after the second dose. The remedy being simple enough, the medical profession in the United States may easily ascertain its true value.

GOVERNOR NEWELL'S INAUGURATION. -- GOVERNOR Newell, the new Executive of New Jersey, had to walk from Allenton to Trenton, ou Tuesday, to be inaugurated, the roads being so bad as to forbid traveling in sleighs or on horseback-distance twelve miles. The Governor was accommpanied by John Vandyke, Esq., of New Brunswick, who happened to find himself on Sunday at the Executive residence. At 1 o'clock the inauguration took place in the Senate chamber, the storm preventing a large

#### THE VARIETIES.

Rums of an Ancient City .- The Boston Traveler says that the ruins of an ancient Grecian city have been discovered in the Crimea, which is to be soon thoroughly explored. Immense tumuli are found near it, being monuments over the remains of deceased kings and rulers. Sculptures, etruscan vases, carved ivory, and other remains, all in the highest style of Grecian art, have been found.

A Pleasant Mistake .- Wm. C. Pierrepont, of Jefferson county, recently sent a donation of \$2,000 to the Church Book Society of New York. By a mistake, the amount was mentioned in the Church Journal at \$3,000; whereupon he forwarded the odd \$1,000. The editor of the Church Journal pronounces the mistake to be the best mistake, and the correction the most satisfactory correction he has ever known in his editorial experience.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.—A favorite magnic, which had been accustomed to receive its daily bits from the month of its mistress, one day perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted his beek between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, but to give or hide, for as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green, fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

It is said that there are about seventeen thousand criminal depredators at large in the city of London. who are known to the police.

Four or five wild-cat banks, utterly without basis, have been started in Kansas by speculators in the neighboring States.

Two public schools have just been finished at an expense of \$20,000 each, at Rockford, Ill.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the first railroad in Kansas-from Quindora to Law-

Water is selling in St. Paul, Minnesota, at ten cents per barrel.

Death Among the Chinese.—The Abbe Huc, in his book, "The Chinese Empire," observes: "The astonishing calmness with which the Chinese see the approach of death does not fail when the last moment arrives. They expire with the most incomparable tranquillity, without any of the emotious, the science of the comparable tranquillity, without any of the emotious, the agitations, the agonies, that usually render the moment of death so terrific. Their life goes out gently, like a lamp that has no more oil. It appears to us that this is to be attributed, tirst to their soft and lymphatic temperament; and, secondly, to their entire want of religious feeling."

Universalism in the Courts .- In the Senate of North Carolina a bill has been introduced establishing the competency of Universalists and others to take the usual oath.

A Mormon apostle, named Willis, one of Brigham Young's saints, has been convicted in Sacramento of stealing a carpet-bag, and sentenced to the chain-gang.

Among five licentiates in law, who came forward lately in Paris to take the usual oath required for a member of the French bar, one wore a moustache not of any great size, but still quite apparent. The first President Delange, observing it, said: "The licentiate wearing a monstache cannot be admitted to take the oath." The young man, on hearing this, immediately withdrew.

The Massachusetts Prohibition Law .- Massachusetts papers state that the prohibitory liquor law now proves utterly inefficient there. They assert that never, at any previous time, has there been so free and unrestricted a sale of liquor in Boston as at present. Drinking saloons have multiplied until they are to be found at the corner of almost every

The Vernon (Ind.) Banuer tells the following story on Mr. Foley, the member of Congress elect from the Fourth district: "Foley was travelling on one of the Northeastern Indiana railroads when the conductor came to him to collect the usual fare, he politely informed him that he was a 'member of Congress,' which, as he seemed to believe, was a sufficient pass, and would 'frank' him through; but the conductor insisted on the fare, nevertheless, and the honorable gentleman paid it over, the amount being thirty-five cents.

California Bonds. - We learn that the California Bonds, which form a part of the securities of the Bank of Danville, are of the issue of 1852, and not of 1855, which were there declared unconstitutional Chicago Journal.

John Randolph's Advice to a Young Politician.—A resident of this State, who many years ago resided in one of the Southern States, was elected to the Legislature of his native State at a very youthful age. He visited Washington, and was introduced to John Randolph as a prominent politician, &c. Randolph conversed with the young man a few minutes, and when he was about to retire-"Look here ntes, and when he was about to retire—"Look here," said Randolph, "Let me give you a little advice. You look like a promising young man, and I think you had better go to school." We leave those who have been elected to a Legislature to imagine whether this young man, who had just been elected, was "set back any" or not.—Milwaukee News.

The Immoral Drama.—There appears to be just The Immoral Drama.—There appears to be just now a great rage for what might be properly termed the immoral drama. In Paris plays after the style of La Dama aux Camelias are found the most attractive. The Empress weeps over Piccolomini's representation of a consumptive prostitute with a high soprano voice, and of course every one with the slightest pretensions to respectability imitates the lachrymal tribute of Eugenie precisely as they adopt her expanse of crinoline. In London all Belgravia was likewise affected by the same cause; and in New York we find three of the principal theatres in New York we find three of the principal theatres serving up the same dish, more or less spiced, ac-cording to the supposed appetites of the patrons and the conscience of the manager.

Nobody seems to have heard of that chap in Aber-Nobody seems to have heard of that chap in Aberdeen who just came home from a year's absence in Nicaragna. On his way up from the landing he met quite a number of ladies. After kissing his sister, &c., "Pray," said he, "are all the girls in Aberdeen married? I met Miss A—" "Why brother, Miss A isn't married." "Not married! Nor Miss B? nor Miss C? nor Miss—" "Oh, pshaw! brother," said sis, just beginning to catch the idea, "that's nothing but hoops."—Prairie (Miss.) News.

The Pardoning Governor .- Gov. Clark, of New The Pardoning Governor.—Gov. Clark, of New York, was being shaved the other day, when the barber accidentally tweaked his nose a little too hard: "Pardon me," said he very naturally. "Pnt your hand in my coat pocket and pull one ont," said the kind-hearted Governor. "I'll fill it up for you

A Six Weeks' Sleep. — A remarkable case of prolonged sleep is recorded of Margaret Lyall, an English servant girl, in the parish of Marytown, who in the year 1816 continued for nearly six weeks in a state of sleep. During the month of June, in that year, she experienced a slow fever, which lasted about a fortnight. On the 28d of June, eight days after she had been able to leave bed, she resumed her customary work, which she performed in smed her customary work, which she performed in au unusually hurried manner. Her health, however, appeared to be fully restored. On the 27th of June she was found in bed in a deep sleep, with the appearance of blood having flowed from her nose. There was also considerable blood by her side. All attempts to awaken her were utterly ineffectual. A physician was called, who took a pound of blood from her arm; but she still remained in the same le-

thargic state, without making the slightest motion, till the afternoon of the 30th of the same month, when she awoke of her own accord and asked for food. She stated that she remembered having been awakened on the night of the 27th by a bleeding at her nose, which flowed very rapidly, and she held her head over the bedside till the bleeding stopped; but from that moment she had no feeling or rememberates or a resulting and fall only as if she had to but from that moment she had no feeling or remembrance or anything, and felt only as if she had ta-

ken a very long sleep.

Medicine was administered, and she went to sleep.

Medicine was administered, and she went to sleep. as usual, but the next morning she was found in the same state of profound sleep as before. Her breathing was very gentle, her countenance remarkably placid and free from any indication of pain, but her jaws were firmly locked, so that no food could be introduced into her mouth. She continued thus for seven days, motionless, and without exercising any bodily function until at the end of that time she bodily function, until, at the end of that time, she began to move her left hand, and by pointing to her month indicated a desire for food, which she took ner month indicated a desire for lood, which she took readily. Still she discovered no symptoms of hearing, and made up other kind of bodily movement. Her right arm appeared completely dead and devoid of feeling, even when pricked so as to draw blood; the left arm was sensitive. She continued to take food placed to her month, munching it slowly. She could not move her hand to her month. She took medicine as readily as food, without any expression of disease the shear that the same that disease the same as the disease that the same that the sa she took medicine as readily as food, without any expression of disgust, and by this means the digestive and subsidiary functions of her system were kept in operation. The eyelids were uniformly shnt, and when forced open the ball of the eye appeared to be turned upward so as to show only the white part of it.

white part of it.

About the middle of July her head was shaved and a large blister applied, which remained nineteen hours, producing the usual effect, yet without the least symptom of uneasiness on the part of the patient. Other means were tried, but no sensation appeared. She remained in this state, without any apparent alteration, until the 8th of August, just six weeks from the time she was seized with her lethargy, without ever appearing to be awake, except on the 30th of June, before mentioned. During this whole period her color was generally that of health, only more delicate than usual, with occarional varieties, of interesting the discovery of the second was sent and the second was sent and the second was sent and the second was sent as the second was sen sional variations of intensity. She discovered no symptoms of hearing till about four days before her recovery, and then only for a short time.

On the 8th of August her father, hoping to rouse her faculties, talked to her in such a manner as to alarm her fears, and she gradually recovered the

use of all her faculties, opened her eyes, and responded, though in a low and feeble voice, to his questions. She was so weak as to be scarcely able to move. She had no recollection of what had hap-pened, except of the conversation on the 30th of June, during her temporary revivification. She had never been conscious of having received food or medicine or of being lifted out of bed, and was greatly surprised upon discovering that her head

She regained her strength rapidly, and on the last day of August went to work as a reaper, per-forming the regular labor of the harvest for three weeks, without inconvenience. Again, on the 27th of September and on the 11th of October, she fell the same lethargic condition, remaining thus lifty hours each time, but recovering apparently in perfect health and resunning her work.

Poston Journal.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.] WATER WORKS-No. 2.

Messes. Editors: In my first article, which you kindly published in the Journal of Monday, I proposed to avail ourselves of the unsurpassed water power of the falls of the Ohio river for raising water

for the use of the city.

The suggestion in that article, of a tower high enough to convey the water to any point required, is no new thing. Thirty-live years ago, when salt was made on Little Sandy river in Greenup county, Ky., with wood, instead of coal, and the wood became exhansted in the vicinity of the wells, it became a question of moment how to uset the difficulty. The expedient which I suggest was adopted. A frame or crib was erected near or over the well, and high enough to overtop the surrounding hills. The water was raised by means of a force pump, operated by horse power, to the top of this tower, and from thence conveyed in pipes over hill and dale to the distant forest, to be boiled to salt. I have seen many of them, and can assure you, from personal observation, of the perfect feasibility of the plan.

In this way the water was often conveyed across the river in pipes, embedded in its bottom, over hills, and through the vales, many miles.

As to the superiority of water power, to raise our supplies from the river, over steam power, I am happy to be able to lay before the public some testimony which cannot fail to convince. If we use steam power, the two hundred thousand dollars already voted by the citizens of Louisville is but the beginning—but the first instalment. A like snm will be called for every three or five years. Do you doubt this? Then ask any city in America where steam power is used for this purpose. Beginder the rest of the purpose. sides the vast expense of massive steam engines, the thousands of tons of coal annually consumed

will be a heavy tax for all time to come.

But I may be told that the revenue from the consumers of the water will meet all these vast outlays. If it does, it will be more than ever has been realised in any other city, and will tax the consumers beyond precedent. But suppose it would meet all this vast ontlay of money; it is only another name for a perpetual drain upon the resources of every family and every manufacturer in the city. But when we consider not only the cheapness of water as compared with steam power but the further fact that we can let out enough surplus water power, when once we have made it available, to cover the whole cost, it does seem to me that sensible and practical men will laugh at us for our want of foresight and self-preservation, it we fail to use this golden opportunity.

I will now lay the testimony I have alluded to

before the reader:

"The first water works in Philadelphia were com-menced in 1799. A steam engine was placed in Chestnut street, near the Schnylkill, by means of Square, and from thence distributed to the city in scool of pipes. The quantity of water thus obtained was soon found to be entirely too small to supply the increasing demand, and the works were abandoned in 1815, after nearly seven hundred thousand dollars had been spent upon them. In 1816 the works at Fairmonnt were commenced, the water being again raised by steam to an elevated reservoir. Steam was found too expensive, and arrangements were adopted in 1818, by which the water power of the river was applied. A dam was erected in a diagonal course across the river, securing a head of water nearly thirty feet in depth, and conducted to the mill-honses on the eastern side of the stream. Here the water is forced up to the reservoir, elevated about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and fifty feet above the highest ground in the city.

"The comparison between the present works and the old steam works is greatly to the advantage of the present works. It was not possible with the steam engines to raise one million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day; whereas, the present works, with only three wheels, can readily raise three times this amount, without any increase of expense. But, if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam engines, the annual expense would probably be at least seventy-five thousand dollars. In other words, the expense of raising three hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons per day, by steam, would be two hundred and six dollars; by water it is only FOUR DOLLARS. In this estimate, the first cost of the steam engines or of the water power is not considered." See Pictoral

of the water power is not considered." See Pictora Sketch Book of Pennsylvania, pp. 18-19. Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities were com relied to use steam power because they had no water power; but with us it is very different. It really seems to me we shall deserve to be ridiculed for our stupidity if we, with water power enough to raise water for all the towns in the Ohio valley right at our door, should fail to avail ourselves of that a mileit and go to the unnecessary expense of half a mil-lion dollars for steam power and incar a perpetual tax for all time to come. We owe it to ourselves tax for all time to come. We owe it to ourselves and to those who come after us to develop our unexampled facilities for manufactures. This is a golden opportunity to do it. Let us embrace it. Why drag on at our present rate when we may so easily give a new impetus to our growth and prosperity? I could say more, but this article is long enough.

[ From this morning's Journal.] THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. Senate.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition from a committee of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, asking Congress for a grant of \$2,000 for establishing and supporting a life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State.

Mr. Wilson said this was the oldest society in the

country. It has twenty life-boats and five mortar stations, and several buildings for the safety of shipwrecked seamen.

shipwrecked seamen.

The Committee also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of a line of Bleeker and others between Panama and Valparaiso and in favor of a line of Hanson's, between New York and Gluchstadt, via Rotterdam and North Enrope. These are considered important pioneer advances into large and undeveloped fields of American enterprise. The remaining propositions for foreign mails will probably be decided next Tnesday.

Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial of Horatio Hubball, of Penn., showing that in 1849, in connection wity Col. John H. Sherbern, he caused to be presented to Congress a paper, showing how a submarine telegraph could be consumated and where it could be carried through. He now prays that nothing be done unless his rights as projector are fully seenred by his being made a member or director of the company or in some other way. As

fully seenred by his being made a member or director of the company or in some other way. As the subject had passed from the Senate, the memorial was laid upon the table.

The Indian appropriation bill was debated, and several amendments made.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an amended tariff bill, perfecting the former one so far as the majority of the committee are concerned. majority of the committee are concerned. Campbell stated that the bill would reduce

the annual revenue fourteen millions of dollars.

The Committee on Post Offices decided to-day to report in favor of Dr. Rainey's line of steamers between New York and the West Indies and Brazil, touching at Savannah, Georgia. The steamers are to touch at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demerara, and each way at Savannah, for the receipt and deand each way it Savanian, for the receip and de-livery of mails, under a penalty of \$2,000 per trip. It is said that our commerce with the regions de-veloped by this line is for 1856 \$94,000,000, or oue-sixth of the entire American commerce. The House discussed the bill giving each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of the accounting officers of

the Treasury.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, saw no necessity for such a law, and conceived that it would be unconstitu-

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said the House have not sunk so low as to refuse to review the action of the first Comptroller, who had undertaken to lecture the House, not only for increasing the salaries of their

officers but their own.

Mr. Jones inquired whether Mr. Cobb ever heard of any case where the Comptroller ever refused to allow the vouchers of the clerk of this House, when

Mr. Cobb replied, "If the Comptroller never so refused, the evidence is conclusive, that the committee on accounts have discharged their duties, even to the satisfacion of the Comptrollers.

Further consideration of the bill postponed till to-

The Senate submarine telegraph bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The House went into committee of the whole ou the state of the Union on the tariff bill.

Mr. Maxwell defeuded the position of the President in his annual message and indicated the priuciples of the Democratic party.

Recess till 7 o'clock for the purpose of debate only.

Erening Session.—About a dozen members were present. Messrs. Scott and Perry stated that they wished to review the President's message and ob-

tained permission to print their speeches. Adjourned. Washington, Jan. 27.

Hon. Preston S. Brook: died this evening at Brown Hotel. He had been in bed a day or two, suffig from the effects of a bad cold. He said to his friends that he had passed the crissis of his illness. feeling considerably improved in health; but 10 minutes afterwards he was seized with violent croup, and, in intense pain, expired. The event, so sudden, caused much surprise and sympathy throughout WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The gentlemen now here connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company have been engaged during yesterday and this morning explaining to mem-bers of Congress all the matters conneted with that important subject. In this way much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and the pros-pects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives.

The following message was received at the House Telegraph office in this city at ten o'clock this morn-

Sr. Jouns, Jan. 22. To Cyrus W. Field, Esq: Ithink you will approv of the reasons in favor of Trinity Bay for the lan-ing of the Atlantic cable. (Signed) A. SHEA. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.

Arthur Hughes, special agent of the Po Office Department, with Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins, arrested James McFetridge, a fugitive from justice, charged with robbing the United States mails in Cincinnati. They left here in the second train for Philadelphia.

Boston, Jan. 27. The captain of the R. B. Forbes reports that the steamship ashore at Nantucket looked like the City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 27. The steamer R. B. Forbes reports seeing yesterday a large steamship ashore near Pancoty, at the head of Nantucket, with signals of distress flying. It was supposed to be a Enropeau steamer. The Forbes took off the crew of the bark Island City, before reported as anchored in distress off Nantucket.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. The brig Zora, from Darien for this port, was abandoned on the 20th inst., dismasted and water-logged. The crew arrived here to-day.

The brig Philura, from Savannah for this port, was also abandoned on the 20th, dismasted and full of water. She was in contact with an unknown schooner two days previously. Capt. Sprague, the first mate, and the steward saved themselves by means of a raft, and arrived here to-day. When last seen the Philinra was about sinking. The rest of the brig's crew got on board the schooner while in collisiou, and before the vessels separated.

Se Louis, Jan. 27. The Westport correspondent of the Republican under date of the 21st, says that the Kansas Legis-lature has repealed the law against the circulation

of incendiary documents.

A resolution has passed both Houses, under which a convention will be called at an early day to frame a State constitution. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

The weather is moderate. It has been raining and thawing since noon. The railroads in this vicinity are all open, but the trains are very irregu-

Advices from Davenport say that there have been no trains over the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad since the 19th, owing to snow storms and extreme ST. Louis, Jan. 27.

It was very warm vesterday. The ice and snow melt rapidly. The river is considered unsafe for vehicles. It froze last night—was colder this morning, but still there are indications of an early break WASHINGTON, Jan 27'

Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of his friends were waiting to re-ceive him. There was no public reception. BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

The weather has moderated and rain has been falling since 10 o'clock. WHEELING, Jan. 27, P. M.

broken up and running out rapidly. The weather is

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, P. M. The weather has moderated considerably, and it has been thawing fast all day. The river commenced swelling slowly this morning.

The Licking river has risen 6 inches.

20 feet is reported at the head waters of Licking the control of the control o

The ice still holds firm and vehicle are cra-

A GRAND EMBEZZLEMENT AND STARTLING DIS-A Grand Embezzlement and Startling Discussive.—We learn with regret that a most embarassing disclosure was made at the meeting of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, on the 15th inst., that threateus to embarrass and interrupt the progress of the road. At the meeting it was divulged, for the first time, that nearly \$600,000 of the bonds of the company had been misapplied by the company's agent in London. The bonds were issued three years ago, and carried by the then President of the company to London for negotiation. Not succeeding to his wishes at that time, they were left in the hands of an agent, the brother of the chief engineer of the road, to be negotiated under the direction and on such terms as should first be approved by the company for iron for hould first be approved by the company for iron for

the road.

It appears this agent, in gross violation of his trust, used a part of the bonds in the purchase of a steamship, or some other vessel, for the avowed purpose of freighting the iron that should be bought for the company. This vessel he chartered to go to the Crinnea, and she was lost on the voyage, and, as it would appear, without insurance. When called to an account, he alleged the vessel was the company's and the loss theirs. What amount of the bonds were used in this transaction is not known; or what has become of the balance of them has not yet been discovered, as no satisfactory account can be ob-

discovered, as no satisfactory account can be obtained from him of their disposition. The correspondence with him has been very unsatisfactory.

These facts had not been made public before a hope that by negotiation the bonds might be recovered, and from a conviction that a disclosure would rather defeat than aid in their recovery. The directors have, too, been beguiled by repeated pledges and promises of a satisfactory adjustment both from the agent through his brother, the chief engineer of the road. These promises so often violated, it is now believed, have been made to delude the company, and to procrastinate settlement. A committee of stockholders have been appointed to visit London, and to take proper measures to recover the bonds,

and prosecute the agent.

The work on the road will be suspended until the return of the committee and a full knowledge of the situation of the bonds is obtained. Many of the leading stockholders counseled an entire repudiation of the bonds—others deemed it advisable to wait and leave their research cavities before their and learn their present condition before taking any definite steps. This disaster is one in which we are as seriously implicated as the citizens of Henderson themselves, as their road is the one on which we rely for our Southern line.—Ecansville Journal.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL MISTAKE BY A DRUGGIST. Two Persons Killed and a Third Endangered.—The neighborhood of the corner of Lombard and Eden streets was thrown into a state of consternation at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the sudden death of John Leffer, a German druggist whose store is at the corner, and the sudden illness of Dr. A. B. Arnold. It appears that on Tuesday evening a child, two and a half years of age, son of John Eckert, was taken sick, and Dr. Arnold was called to see it. After discovering the symptoms he wrote out the following prescription, which the father took to the drug store of Mr. Leffer to have the ingredients compounded:

'Potass, chlorate, two scruples; syrup squills and lemon syrup, each four drachms; aniseed water one and a half ounces." TERRIBLE AND FATAL MISTAKE BY A DRUGGIST.

a half ounces.

In putting up the prescription the druggist, it seems, used, iustead of chlorate of potassium, the yanuret of potash, which, by chemical action, the cyanuret of potash, which, by chemical action, the lemon acidity resolved into luvdrocyanic acid, the most subtle of all poisons. The mixture was given to the child and it died. Dr. Arnold was sent for tasted the medicine, and started for the apotary shop of Mr. Leffer. He had scarcely reached the counter, and before he could explain himself fell insensible, as it was supposed from an affection of the heart. Whilst efforts were being made to resuscitate him, Mr. Eckert, the father of the child, entered the store and charged Mr. Leffer with being the cause of its death, telling him that the medicine he had nixed its death, telling him that the medicine he had mixed was a deadly poison. To prove that he had full confidence that the ingredients were all simple and harmless, Mr. Leffer immediately drank a portion of

it, and in a few miuntes fell insensible, and in less than an hour was a corpse.

1)r. Arnold remained in an insensible condition for about two hours, and was only restored by the ap-plication of the most powerful remedies, and there was every probability of his early recovery, should

inflanmation of the stomach not supervene.

Mr. Leffer was said to be a good chemist, and hertofore his medicines were compounded with great care. The scene at his honse was of a most distressing character, the members of three families who had suffered from the fatal mistake all being was out and evipore the greatest earliers and evipore the greatest earliers. present, and eviucing the greatest anxiety and grie-because of the result. Mrs. Arnold, with her children, had been summoned as it was feared to witness the death of their husband and father; Mrs. Lefter with her child, and the stricken household, lamenting over their sad bereavement; and Mrs. Eckert, whose child had just perished—all weeping and sorrowing, and endeavoring to console and com-fort each other, was a scene we have seldom wit-nessed more affecting. Mrs. Leffer, when we left, was still suffering all the dreadful grief of one who in a single hour finds all her hopes for life cast away, but still maintaing the skill of her husband in his profession, and attributing the accident to a fatality altogether unaccountable.—Balt. American, Jan. 22.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

COLUMBIA, Ky., Jan. 25, 1607. We had the coldest weather here in the forepart of the week ever experienced in Kentncky. Monday morning, the 19th, the thermometer at sunrise was 26½ degrees below zero; Thursday morning 23 degrees below zero: and Friday morning at zero. It has been snowing constantly for eight days, and it is has been snowing constantly for eight days, and it is snowing while I am writing this. The snow is now ten inches on a level. This part of Kentucky raised the poorest crops last season that has ever been raised in the country, and should the severity of the winter continue until March, the stock must all perish. Corn is selling at \$4 per barrel, and scarce at that, as nearly all in the country is the erop of 1855. There is a great revival of religion going on here with the Methodists and Presbyterians. There have been thirty or forty confessions, with a fair prospect of as many more. The meetings are conducted by the Rev. John L. McKee, President of Columbia College, and Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, Methodist circuit rider for this section.

The Kansas fever is prevailing to an unlimited extent, and from appearances now there will be the

extent, and from appearances now there will be the largest emigration next year that has ever been known from this portion of the State.

operty is changing hands daily. So goes the

New York, Jan. 22.
Yesterday Jacob Little made formal application to be re-admitted to the board of brokers. A committee of five members has been appointed to examine into the circumstances of his failure and to report.

Moses A. Wheelock was yesterday elected first vice president, and to-day Charles A. Marvin was elected second vice of the brokers' board. The former has a salary of \$2,500, and the latter one of \$1,500 a year. The president has no salary, and presides only over discussions, and is umpire in all disputes.

No less than three steamships are now due at this port from Europe, all of them are probably off the

coast waiting an opportunity to get in, viz: The Leopold First, from Glasgow 26th, via Greenock 28th, and Ilammonia, from Hamburg 26th.

Efforts are making to establish a new line of steamers between this port and San Francisco. The company by which this is to be effected has been in the company of the Legislature of California. company by which this is to be effected has been accorporated by an act of the Legislature of California, and, it is said, numbers among its members some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of that State. The capital is fixed at one million dollars, in shares of five hundred dollars each, and the term of incorporation extends to fifteen research.

incorporation extends to fifteen years.

Judge Davies has delivered a decision in the Supreme Court making the injunction in the John street Methodist Church perpetual. This is in favor of the party who desire to keep the church down

There was considerable rain last night and to-day. Of the river is rising at Wheeling creek, which is

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in walt of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our wock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers, june 9 dischemistations. A. J. MORRISSON & CO.

undation of disease. There are thousands of sufferer

ould be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indiges.

tion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Janndice, Rheumatism, derangement of the Liver, Eilneys, and

Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purga-

tive remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness befor

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numer

provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

complaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy ha bee

That Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. OF Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of in-redients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive

practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in

all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache,

pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They

can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills

should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and

free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit di-

rections, which should be read, accompany each box. Price

\$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mall by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New York. july 19 b&i

Family Drug Store.

R.L. TALBOT & CO,

Chemists and Apothecaries,

Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The subscribers have established a branch of their house

at the above location and under the above style... Families

and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and pre-

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders,

Fancy Goods and Perfamery,

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To this health to make such change in his business as would afford him a life of more activity, a short time since advertised his stock for sale at cost; but, owing to failure in finding business suitable to his wishes, was compelled to repensit his stock of JEWELLEY, &c., which now, by recent receipts, is full and complete, which he now offers and will positively sell at COST PRICES, flaving mode arrangements to change bis business satisfactorily. To all disposed to doubt his sincerity he, would say—call at No. 408 north side of Market, butween Fourth and Fifth streets, and see for yourselves. [d20 bd3m] A. FRENTZ.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Gruham House, Lousville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrheea, 'Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglector imperfect cure. It is long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may reat assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

heir constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a great day an operation which causes no pain. Where a gricture exists, general durangement of the whole constitution must ensure a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undernine the constitution and cause premature old age.

train of symptoms to be decaded, and acconstitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive liabits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indispense of the pastons which undermine the constitution, rendering the sub-

nire old age.

13 Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases with a fee enclosed (post-pald), can have the medicine sent their address, with necessary directions for using the

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. slib Listy. From 9 o'clock in the corning matilative beavening.

Valentines! Valentines!

A TIMELY HINT.—Secure your Valentines early at TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street. That's the place.

The time is at hand when all over the land,
By steam Cupids run on a rail,
Tender missives will fly, and fair maidens, though shy,
Will anxiously wait for the usail.
This time of the year pretty girls will be freer
To tell their heart's feeling in rhyme,
And the sexes will speak, both the strong and the weak,
Through Love sinterpreter, St. Valentine.

Remember the number—98 Fourth street—W. W. TALBOT'S Variety Store. j27 j&b

MARTIN & PENTON,

Fronting and Smirting Lineaus;
Flannels of every variety;
Plaid Cottons and Checks for Servants;
Handsome styles of cheap Calicoes;
Cheap figured De Laines;
Super plain
Go;
Embroideries of every kind;
Elegant and plain Handkerchlefs;
Bombazines, Lusters, and Le Laines;
De Beges, Ginghams, and Plaids.

CLOAKS AT COST.

A few only on hand, which we offer at bargains,

WHITE GOODS.

Plain Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook;
Plaid Swiss, Jaconet and

HOOP SKIRTS
In every variety and color; samples of which will be sent out to the ladica who desire it.

FUR GLOVES in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

A NEW and complete assortment inst received and for sale wholesale and retail by CRUMP & WELSH, j22 j&b 84 Fourth st., near Market.

N. B. Orders from the country filled with dispatch and corracy at lowest rates.

RUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

ety and color; samples of which will be see ea who desire it. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co.

Striped do, do do Dimity, India Twill, and Lawns.

DRY GOODS.
OSNABURGS of all kinds;
Heavy and fine brown Cottons;
Super and cheap bleached do;
Fronting and Shirting Linens;
Flourist of Savay variety.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

R. L. TALBOT & CO.,

Corner of Seventh and Walnut ste.

scriptions filled with neatness and accuracy

rrecting all Irregularities, painful incustruation, removing

n15 i&beod&cow2m

· Cough, is known to the whole world, and that A yer's Pills

are the best of all pills, is known to those who have used

who would not wear their distempers if they knew they

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

CURE FOR FROST BITES .- That there is a certain, safe, and speedy cure for frost bites, is a fact no gar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrap louger disputed in this city. ped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very

Over ten thousand persons are willing to testify that they have used Porter's Oriental Life Liuiment with success, fluring the present winter, for the cure of frost bites. Over five hundred bottles are sold daily, and the demand is rapidly increasing. The evidence in its favor is of the strongest possible kind. No medicine ever gave such universal satisfaction. The verdict of the whole country is, that it is truly a valuable remedy and no humbug. Any one can be satisfied of its utility by giving it a single trial. Sold, at twenty-five cents per bottle, by all respectable druggists. Principal depot, 96 Third near the post-office. . . . j24 d&wj&b

Dissolution .- The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mutual con-

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

JNO. A. MILLER,

G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857-j&b 1 FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS .- We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, Embroidered Crape Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock; which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, best brands, which we are offering as low as they

can be found in this or any other Western market.

jo j&b Corner Fourth and Market ste.

ATTENTION, WESTERN LIGHTS! - A regular meeting of Lafayette Lodge No. 4 Western Lights will be held at the Washington Engine House, on Jefferson street, on Wednesday evening, January 28, at 7 o'clock P. M. " Business of great importance will be presented and a full attendance is requested. By order of the Sr C, 1"

CONCERT. We are pleased to state that the friends of Miss Mario Bertini have prevailed on her to give one of her variety concerts at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening next. The programme will be published to morrow. Not only as a compliment to the but for the credit of our city, as the abode of liberality, swe hope the hall may be crowded. Miss Berting's voice is one of the most extraordinary character, and possesses great sweetness. All who have heard her admire her greatly, and are astonished at her execution.

A maif mined Grinishaw was robbed in New Orleans on the night of the 18th of \$1,700 in cash and \$1,300 in checks.

A meeting of the merchants of St. Louis was held ou Saturday to assist in the organization of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Boston. The aid and cooperation of Louisville is 'asked in

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. : .... YEANKFORT, January 27.

CAUSES DECIDED. Patch vs.Covington, Kenions affirmed.
Gowdy vs Turner, Craves, affirmed.
Morse vs Gow, Hickman, affirmed.
Farmer vs Warse-Graves, reversed.
Floyd vs McKinney, Union, reversed.
Lee vs Parker, Mason, reversed.
Chandler vs Smith, Marion; appeal dismissed, the order

Hargis vs Hargis, Graves; bluster vs Triplell, Hancock; were argued.

MORE RELIEF .- The Evansville Journal of Mon-

More Relief.—The Evansville Journal of Monday says:

This morning a train of cars leaves our depot, loaded with the Bodiam Mine coal for Louisville. It is our first shipment to that city: If the various railron aill give our coal a passage over their lines at a reasonable freight, and with dispatch, a daily coal train will be sent forward from our mines to relieve the wants of Louisville. We trust that all the roads in this dull season, when other freights are scarce, will give the Boliam. Company every facility in this enterprise, in which humanity as well as gain has an interest,

THE GREAT RESSIAN REMEDY-Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." co.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RYSSIA SALVEN It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Hearl, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a 'most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box: Redding & Co., proprie-

wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box: Redding & Co., propries.

R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbutt, & Co., ents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for Albany.

Albany.

COAL

THE subscriber has mow's good supply of Coal on hand and for sale at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

J. N. COLLINS.

FURS—A few sets of Stone Martin and Fitch Furs in store and for sale at cost by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 1341&b

CAPS: New civiles just received and cale at very ow prices by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 124 16th 455 Main st. j24 J&b DRESS HATS of our own manufacture, very light and of extra quality and finish, for sale by 124 jeb PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS of every description, style, and quality for 

LATEST NEWS

Last night, 12 o'clock ': To-day, 12 o'clock.

THERMOMETER. 12 P. M. 7 A. M. 36 above · 30° above 31 above 36 above

We are desired by Col. Forwood, president of the Relief and Employment Association, to state that the office is still located on Third street, nearly opposite the Journal Building-entrance through an allev. From the fact of several poor females having been refused admittance, we supposed that there had been some change in the location of the office.

The ice at the mouth of the canal below the falls broke loose this morning and floated down some THE POETRY OF Physic .-- Ayer's Pills glide, sudistance, doing some damage to a fleet of empty coal boats, but no injury to any of the steamboats.

> Passengers on the frain from Frankfort report the Kentucky river rising slowly this morning.

POLICE COURT.—Wednesday, Jan. 28th.—We had a Bourbon among us this morning in the magainly shape and weather-beaten features of Robert Alexander, who claims to be a native of our royal whis ky-making county. He is connected with a very wealthy family, but the poor old man has become a cast-off through the influence of liquor. For some time he has been wandering about the streets of this city homeless and destitute, sleeping in hotel bar-parations. city homeless and destitute, sleeping in hotel barrooms and engine houses. He was committed until his relatious in Paris could be advised of his situa-

Peter Pauli (pronounced Parley), a dapper and spirited looking little German, had sued out a peace warrant against John Crim, a large, powerful, and sleepy looking importation from the Fader Land. Crim had cursed Pauli and Pauli had struck Crim with an ax-handle. And that was the sum and substance of the difficulty as detailed by a whole family of Icebergs. Both held to bail to keep the

On Sunday night Edward Kearney attacked the residence of Andy Fallon, breaking in the door with a hinge stone, which was introduced to the court as stun-ning testimony. Kearney's own recognizance required to keep the peace for three months.

The coal dealers are suffering again' from the attentions of the license inspector. Wm. Porter for failing to have a license was mulcted in the price of a third of a load of coal-say \$5.

REMAINS OF CAPT. MOORHEAD.-A telegraphic despatch received this morning advises us that the remains of the late Capt. I. S. Moorhead will reach here this evening by the Cincinnati train, which arrives at 5 o'clock. The funeral services will, we suppose, take place to-morrow.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MED-ICINE AND SCRGERY .- This valuable medical journal has been received by the ageut, Mr. S. llinggold, No. 66 Fourth street.

Great National Trial of Machinery and Implements of every description pertaining to Agriculture and Household Manufactures at the Fifth Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held at Louisville, Ky., during the Fall of 1857.

The Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, appointed at the fifth annual meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, on the 14th of January, "to designate the time and places and to make all the necessary arrangements for a national trial in the field of agricultural implements and machinery, respectfully invite the investors and machinery. invite the inventors and manufacturers of all such articles, both in the United States and foreign countries, to participate in a public trial to be made at Louisville, Kentucky, under the auspices of the society, during the fall of 1857.

This new-arrangement for the exhibition of agri-

cultural implements and machinery of all kinds in actual operation results from a conviction on the part of the society that no just awards can be made except upon a practical working trial before competent judges; and the fullest opportunity will be afforded to test the comparative merits of the various machines that may be entered as competitors for the awards, both as regards land for field implements and steam powers for stationary machinery.

A separate trial of reapers and mowers will be made at the appropriate season, special arrangements for which as to time, place, &c., will be aunomized at an early date.

It is intended that this exhibition shall be on the most extensive scale, for the purpose of testing the working qualities of these important implements more thoroughly than has yet been done on any previous occasion, either in the United States or in Europe.

All articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition may be consigned to the "Ageut of the United States Agricultural Society, Louisville, Ken-

tucky," by whom they will be received and stored free of charge.

This brief announcement of the proposed trial is made at this early date to afford the most ample time for the preparation and transmission of machinery. A circular containing full particulars as to regulations, premiums, &c., will be issued as soon as prepared by the committee, and will be forwarded to persous who may apply to the several properties. The markets at Valparaiso were dail, design stocked with staple goods.

The revolution in Peru has become general, Gen. Vivance having obtained possession of every port on the coast excepting Callao, and has issued a proclamation as Supreme Chief of Peru, annulling the decree of President Castello which suspended the payment of interest on the national debt, Prof. Francis and Moore, of Iowa, started on the Cathol December on a scientific expedition to the inmade at this early date to afford the most ample time for the preparation and transmission of machinery. A circular containing full particulars as to regulations, premiums, &c., will be issued as soon as prepared by the committee, and will be for-warded to persous who may apply to the se-cretary, Henry S. Olcott, American Institute, New York.

To enable the Society to make arrangements on a sufficiently liberal scale, it is requisite that the committee should know what articles will be offered for competition; and they therefore request those inventors and manufacturers who may be disposed to unite in the proposed trial to communicate their intentions to the secretary at their earliest convenience.

Let old togics unwed, with a shake of the head,
Say the custom is vulgar and low.
"Young America" goes for fun under the rose,
And each girl hopes to hear from her beau.
Each friend that one meetstalks of funny pictured sheets.
Takes one's arm and shonts "Come along, Jake,
Let us lusten and choose rich and rare billet doux
From the matchless collection at store 98." Such delicious designs—such original lines,
Both comic and tender and true,
Never came into play since on Valentine's day
Human doves tried to bill and to coo.
All manner of themes, which of love ever dreams,
Tender thoughts, made melodious of late
With good-natured jokes, meant for queer kind of folks,
You may get by applying at store 98. Committee on Implements and Machinery of the United

States Agricultural Society TENCH TILGHMAN, Oxford, Md., Chairman.
JOHN D. LANG,
Vassalboro, Maine.
J. T. WARDER,

Springfield, Ohio.
G. E. WARRING, Jun.,
American Institute, N. Y.
HENRY S. OLCOTT,
Westchester Farm School, N. Y., Secretary.

[Editors of journals of every description who are desirous to promote the interest of agriculture will confer a particular favor by an insertion of the above circular.]

DIED,

On the 15th January, J. F. Bickham, aged 21 months, infant son of James F. and Josephine Bickham. In this city, on the 27th Instant, at 11% o'clock, P. M., SAMUL BASCOM, only child of W. and Martha Judah, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

California papers please copy.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot. Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants a well as my city patrous will find my present stock of Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern markets afford. Gembining my trade of FAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper quables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.



NEW YORM, Jan. 28.1 The steamer Arago, from llavre and Southampton, brings Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.
Hostilities at Canton are continued, and the American vessels of war are reported as taking a part.
The Swiss difficulty is settled, Prussia having ac-

knowledged the independence of Neufchatel, and Switzerland released the prisoners. The Russians have met with a disastrous defeat

Circassia. The ship James Buchanan has been wrecked on

the Irish coast.

Licerpool, Jan. 13.—In the cotton market the feeling is quieter, and all qualities have slightly declined. The circulars are conflicting with regard to

The Russians have met with a most disastrons

defeat near Bayonk, in Circassia, where they were attacked by 15,000 Circassians and forced to retreat with a loss of 2,000 men and their artillery. The hostilitiee were continued at Canton and the American vessels have become fully engaged in the

The explanation of the engagement of the Ameri-

can forces at Canton in the renewed hostilities is that the Chinese, having offered a price for the heads of several Englishmen, some American heads were sent by mistake. There are no further particulars relative to it. The telegraphic advices from Canton are to the 24th of November.

The West India Company's steamer was stranded on the 13th inst. in the British Channel. The Freuch admiral at Macao had sent orders to all the Freuch vessels belonging to the station to

join him immediately.

The ship James Buchanan, wrecked on the Irish

Coast, belonged to Portsmouth.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived out on the 10th, and the Canada, from Boston, on the 19th.

ton, on the 19th.

It is rumored that Russia has further remonstrated against Anglo-French occupation of Greece.

The difficulty between Spain and the Pope has been settled.

been settled.
There has been a terrible snow storm in the Astu-The mails and all communication has been

rias. The mails and all communication has been stopped for several days.

The Portnguese Cortes met on the 1st of January. Don Pedro expressed thanks to the governments of England and the United States for succer offered to famishing whaling boats of the Cape De Verdes.

A second Submarine Atlantic Telegraph Company has been organized in London, to go direct to the shores of the United States.

London, Jan. 14th.—Money market firmer, owing to speculative purchases. Consols for account are quoted at 935/494. Exchequer bills firm at par and upwards. The foreign stocks are more active.

· ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.
The Illinois arrived at 10 o'clock to-day. She left spinwall Jan. 19th, with \$1,170,000 specie. She connected with the John L. Stephens, which

brought down upward of \$1,600,000.

The Stephens spoke the Golden Gate Jan. 9 and the Sonora on the 17th, both bound up. the Sonora on the 17th, both bound up.

The British mail steamship Thanes, which arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown, reported Walker, with a force of 500 men, surrounded by onemies, who had offered him terms of capitulation,

which he would probably accept.

The St. Mary's was to leave Panama on the 20th for San Juan Del Sur.

for San Juan Del Sur.

The Geo. Law was spoken the on 25th.

The Panama Star contains details of the seizure of Walker's steamers; but gives nothing of importance additional to what is already known here.

The Magdalena Company's steamer Anita foundered off Sabwalla Dec. 23; 12 men, including the chief engineer and mate, perished.

Revolutionary movements were in progress in both Carthagena and Bogota. The object is to form federal governments, and upset the Ospina Administration.

istration.
Two heavy shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Panama on the 13th of January.
The steamer brings advices from Callao to Dec. 26th and from Valparaiso to the 16th.
The sloop-of-war John Adams'arrived at Valparaiso on the 10th Dec. Commander Boutwell was unwell and and had been ordered home.
A convention between Chili and the United States has been signed by representatives of both commander.

has been signed by representatives of both coun-Two Ministers from Costa Rica are expected at Chili to organize jointly with Chili an opposition to

The markets at Valparaiso were dull, being over-

6th of December on a scientific expedition to the in-

Nothing exciting had occurred at San Fransisco Business was extremely dull, but prices generally unaltered. Arrivals of dust from the interior was increasing, but there was still a scarcity. Cook, Folger, & Co., and A. J. Douner have failed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.

The schooner Rough and Ready, from Eastport, bound to New York, was wrecked on the 19th off Block Island. The crew was rescued but all frost New York, Jan. 28.

The Times says that Spencer, Vanderbuilt's re-ported agent in Nicaragua, is Sylvanus M. Spencer, who was tried for the murder of Capt. Frazer of the who was tried for the minder of Capit. Triazer of the ship Sea-Witch.

It is rumored here that the U. S. marshal will are

rest all fillibusters who embark on board the Tennessee for Nicaragua, ... NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.

Mr. Stringer, a runner of the Bank of New Orleans, absconded in the Cahawba this morning with fifty thousand dollars. The Balize line was cut. PITTSBURG, Jan. 28, M.

The river has risen about one foot, and is now stationary with 4 feet water in the channel. Weather colder last night, freezing slightly, but now inide and cloudy, with appearance of rain or snow.

This morning at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of the Morning Post office, consuming the upper part of the building. The printing materials were considerably injured by fire and water. Amount of damage not yet definitely ascertained. Materials insured for \$7,000 to \$8,000, which is supposed will cover the loss. The building was also insured to full amount of the loss. St. Louis, Jan. 23.

The river has risen about two feet. The ice is still firm enough to admit the passage of wagons. The thermometer is below freezing point and the weather clear and pleasant.

There was a meeting of steamboatmen here yes-

Paper guables me to assure the public that they will to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers
m superiority over all competitors in the Louisville et. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns a description of papers, and something entirely new, lease call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, M. Weather mild and cloudy, with appearance for

rain. Flonr firm at \$5 60a5 75. Whisky steady at 231/c. Provissons quiet. Groceries inactive. Wheat buoyant at \$1 15a1 16 for red. Corn in active demand at 50s52c.

' NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27. The sales of Cotton to-day were 12,000 bales-prices unchanged, Western me s pork \$21. Hay-New York \$26 western 827; rost unchanged.

Iron-Stone China and Glassware at A. JAEGER & CO.'S,

Persons in want of a first quality of Pearl Iron-Stoue China Dinuer, Tex. Breakfast, or Tollet Sets, also single pleces, such as Patters, Cups and Sancers, Dishes, Bakers, Saltar, Daida, Bowla, Tea-Potts, Sugars, and Creams, of the fine gift, plain white, French, and iron-Stone China, please call at our house and get a good quality of goods, directly imported by us from the best manufactories in Europe, and at pricys lower than to be had cleewhere in this city.

A. JAEGER & CO.

123 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.,

Fancy French China and Bohemian Glass-

Just received a new and beautifal stock of French China Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and French China Dinner, Tea, Breakfast, and plain, white; also Cut and Pressed Bohemian Ginesware, such as Bowls, Salts, Goblets, Champagne Wines, Madeiras, Bocanters of all colors, with the largest assortment of Provy-handled Cutlery, Silver-plated Goods, Waiters, Lamps, Girandoles, and House Furnishing Goods, Goods of the best quality, and for sale at very low prices at A. JAEGER, & CO.'S, j2s b. Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth St., Mozart Hall.

French Embroideries-Real Laces. HE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegan French Embroidered Collars;

do do Setts; do do Bands, &c., &c.

do do Sette; do do Berthes; ' Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT CUST. Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flanes, by CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS, octil jacht 99% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted. A FIRST-RATE Cook, without incombrance, and an active steady Man to take care of horses, winted for by Dr. D. W. YANDELL, d25 Abtf Chesthut, between Seventh and Eighth sta.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst, by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned. I was compelled to seek any other location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve linem as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's brilding, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stuck of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots' For the fall and where wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously betowed by the ciszens of Louisville and surrounding country.

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennesses currency the following Free State Banks:
MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
THADDERS' BARK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOGGA, Chattanoega;
NORTHERN BANK TENN, Charkwille, dip bent D&C. Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER; IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Painta,
Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times

o payment.

3B No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth;
Louisville, Ky. 128 baily

COAL! COAL! COAL!

COAL! COAL!

COAL! COAL!

The subscriber, thankful to the patronage extended to lim by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to till all orders for Pometoy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest masket price.

27 Offices also on the west site of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Figleon, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[dis] 3291

JOS. ROBER.

HOW IS IT

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wantsonee of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPES? Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have acceptained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other privures made on glass in Lonisville except at Troxel's tailiery are not hermsetically scaled, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instruction's given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Androxypist,

Main st., between second and Third,
jet0 jobbt over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

C.S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., het. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER
EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL
CANS.
Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters
Fresh Lobsters, Fickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces
Ketchnis, &c., &c.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent
for C. S. Maltby. No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and junituality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youghlogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 3 cents per pushed, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

VOGT & KLINK. MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Fastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, 17 Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. R.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Bestauspert of the Lorentz for the Comportant to the Composition of the Composition of Co

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popso iberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct
the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under
the firm of oct j&b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

· Dissolution. THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of ChUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to Jno. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. Jno. A. Miller is charged with the actitement of the business: Either party to sign in liquidation.

LAMES L. CRUTCHER.

JAMES L. CRUTCHER, JNO. A. MILLER. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership. JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business
JOHN P. SEEVERS and WILSON R. MORROW.
and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK and VARIETY and NOTION business under the style of JNO. A.
MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of
Sixth and Main streets, over A. R. Semple & Brother (in
stairs), where they will be pleased to see the friends and
customers of the old concern.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

JNO. A. MILLER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANGUY SILK and VARIETY GOODS and NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Semple & Brother (up stairs).

DE LAINES, PRINTS, IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED COTTONS, PENITENTIARY PLAIDS, and BIRD-EYE DIAPERS received this mordine at C. DUVALL & CO.'S, 117 j&b.

#### EVENING BULLETIN.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

We found a large force of men engaged at the landing yester lay cutting and sawing the ice from the boats. The crew of the Landis were unloading the borge the L. has in tow. The canal was clear of ice as far as we could see from Ninth street, but there is not more than three feet of water iu it, and most of the loats draw too much water to enter it. The river is clear of ice between the ferry-landings, and the ferry-boats made their regular trips.

We heard it reported last night that the Kentuck river was rising, and it will be seen from the telegraphic dispatches that it is also rising at Cincinnati. The rain night before last-extended as far East as Pittsburg and also West to St. Louis, and the chances for the opening of the river are favorable. It was freezing last night, but not very cold.

We have but little news in regard to the rivers and steamboats from abroad.

The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says that a man with two horses and a wagon broke through the ice in the river and disappeared.

FATAL DUEL IN NEW ORLEANS .- A hostile meeting took place in New Orleans, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., between Packenham LeBlanc, deputy sheriff of the Supreme Court, and Geo. W. White, the book-keeper of N. C. Folger, of Old Levee st. The immedate insult that led to the challenge and the duel was of the grossest kind, and demanded appeal to the most deadly redress among those who abide by the "code of honor," or who have manhood to resent the most unpardonable offense. The cause that led to the insult being offered was the refusal of the committee of invitation to one of our public halls to issue a ticket of admittance for a friend of Mr. Packenham LeBlanc. The gentleman, considering himself affrouted, concluded to visit his displeasure ou one of the committee, and chance was the cause of White being selected. He was met by Mr. LeBlanc, who spat in his face. They met at "The Oaks;" the conditions of the duel being donble-barreled shot-guns, twenty paces, and to fire at the word. Two seconds of each gentleman were on the ground. The word was given, and Mr. Le Blanc fell mortally wounded, discharging his gun as he fell. His opponent, of course, was unhurt.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STARS .- We were blessed with a clear, bright sky last night, and the stars, so long obscured by the murky clouds, shone with a new and seemingly more intense brilliance. The spectacle now exhibted every evening in the western sky will not again occur during the lifetime of the present generation-three of the most brilliant planets of the solar system in a line, not far from each other, and almost equi-distant-Jupiter, Venus, and Mars. Mercury will soon so far emerge from the sun's rays as to be added to the nightly exhibi-

Already it is a sublime sight. It indicates what we do not often have the means of tracing, the path of the zodiac in the heavens, the angle it makes with the horrizon and with the sun's daily path in the hoavens. It affords a glimpse of the order of the celestial spheres. What we know of these bodies is among the grandest trophies of the human intellect. To the eye unenlighted by science they seem mere points in the blue vault of heaven, differing in nothing but magnitude and steadiness of light from the other stars of the firmament.

A BEAUTIFUL AND WONDERFUL ART .- We have been shown by Mr. McWhorter, the exclusive agent of the patentee, specimens of a new and beautiful application of the art of daguerreotyping. These pictures are produced by a process called stereoscoping, by which nature and works of art are delinested with the utmost perfection, so as to possess all the finish and exactitude of landscape painting. We cannot give our readers, in a brief notice, any adequate idea of the exquisite beauty of these elegant pictures. They must be seen to be appreciated; and we feel assured that there will be a general disposition to visit these works of art at Troxel's gallery. Mr. McWhorter has a very large number of the landscapes and those who desire to possess a whole gallery of perfect and beautiful pictures should call to see them.

SPENCER HOUSE, CINCINNATI.-We are pleased to hear of the success of this elegant establishment Notwithstanding the hard times in the Queen City. it is prospering finely. Mr. C. M. Metcalfe, one of the proprietors, was in our city yesterday on a brief business visit.

There is at present quite a rage throughout Missouri for the incorporation of new banks. Bills to charter nineteen of these institutions, with an aggregate capital of twenty-nine million dollars, are now before the Legislature of that State. Most of the proposed banks are to be located in St. Louis.

In speaking of Mr. Moore, the night watchman at the Galt House, yesterday, we gave his name, erroneously, Win. T. Moore, it should have been James T. Moree.

AN OUTRAGE UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS A jury in Cincinnati has assessed \$500 damage: against the Gazette newspaper of that city for having copied from one of the station house records the fact that a Mr. Timberlake had been arrested. We regard this as one of the most intolerant and grievous instances of the enforcement of the libel law of which we have ever read. If there be any appeal from the unjust decision we trust that the proprietors of the Gazette will seek a higher tribunal, for their own sake, and that of the press throughout the country. That paper says;

We wish the public to understand that the offence for which we are required to pay \$500, was the publication of a transcript of the record at the station house, which was printed without note or comment.
The result of this case, in itself, is of small importance; but the principle laid down is one that interests the press and the community generally. If to publish the fact that a man has been charged with crime and arrested, renders a newspaper liable for damages, an individual is also liable for communicating such information to another. There is, therefore, no newspaper, and there are but few individuals, who are not liable to be prosecuted for libel

every day in the week.

But the main question connected with this case is whether preliminary proceedings before inagistrates are public or private. If public, then the press has a right to publish the same; if private, they are not authorized by the constitution.

Among the patents granted for the week end ing on the 20th were the following:

Wm. Kelly, of Eddyville, Ky .- For improvement blast furnace. Polls Manny, of Waddams Groove, Ill.—For im-

provement in bridges.

B. F. Nave, of Roanoke, Ind.—For improvement in brick machines.

James D. Sarven, of Maury county, Tenn.—For

[For the Louisville Journal.]
MEANDERINGS OF REV. MR. DENISON.

After a brooding time of four weeks, Mr. Denison has at last set at large his unfledged "eaglets" upon the town. He has perpetrated what purports to be a defense, and such a defense! The Spauiard prayed to be saved from his friends; Mr. Deuison should pray to be delivered from himself, as the best deliverance he can gain. But he may rest assured that he shall not escape the consequences of his evil conduct at the anniversary of the Louisville and Viciui-Society.

Legin. At the close of his attempted re-

But to begin.

joinder to our exposition of his conduct, he spreads out the various hues with which we delineated his deeds on that anniversary occasion. He seems dis-posed to find fault with them, but, if it was wrong to thus sketch Mr. Denison, what was it in him to sit for the portrait? What must it have been in him to perpetrate outrages that admitted of uo true history except in the very language we employed? Let him look now into the faithful mirror we hold before him. When he had an occasion ou which a scholar might have enlightened his auditors by infusing righteous and holy truths into their minds occasion on which a gentlemanly critic might exhibited stores of biblical and renovating info tion—he preferred to flourish the verbiage of the fish market and the expletives of vulgar personalities! And then he coolly expects to be recognised and treated as a gentleman! We, however, paid him in treated as a gentleman! We, however, paid him in the only coin which he seems capable of recognising as a circulating medium. Facts and trnths pass him as idle wind; argumentation is thrown away upon him, for he betrays no more acquaintance with logic than if it were an undiscovered territory in the realms of mind. If Mr. Denison had assailed the constitution, the laws, or the principles of the Bible Union or of the Revision Association; if he had attempted to show that our practices do not conform to those principles, laws, and constitutions, we should have met him in accordance with the animus he preferred to display. But, instead of efforts of this kind, he forced the occasion for one of the most ferocious and disgraceful attacks, full of the grossest personalities of which we have any knowledge, on a large body of respectable men and women of Louisville and of the West and South. He painted us as absurd and ridiculous pretenders and manufactured his proof to sustain the charge. He undertakes to make us appear as knaves, hypocrites, swindlers, and liars, and now he must abide the judgment of an honest and intelligent people. The secular press is open to the redress of such wrongs as these, and to the plebisita whose awards are there given we summoned Mr. Denison for trial and he shall have a fair and full examination. Before en-

shall have a fair and full examination. Lettering any deeper into the business, let us post our books to date for a trial balance.

First. Mr. Denison made a charge that "the little concern at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets" translating the Bible. We was engaged in translating the Bible. We replied that he had not the shadow of evidence to sustain this slander, and he now admits that he has He therefore stands fully convicted on that

Second. We charged upon Mr. Denison a connec tion with the flourishing notices for getting up the anniversary meeting at St. Paul's, which was a failure, in answer to his malevolence toward President Shannon. He entirely changes the terms of the charge and claims to be innocent upon the changed items. The necessity he felt for changing changed items. The necessity he felt for changing the terms of the indictment conclusively establishes the truth of our charge. The managers of the Society would not have advertised a meeting at that place without consultation with the Rector. said he "vainly agonised the public mind with flour-

said he "vainly agonised the public mind with flour-ishing newspaper notices of an anniversary meeting at St. Paul's, on Monday, 15th December." Mr. Denison, in attempting to meet this charge, says: "I am charged with great activity in getting up the meetings of the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, &c." The reader will see that we made no

ch charge. Third. We charged on Mr. Denison the use of the disgraceful word 'die,' as applied to us. He attempts to get out of this by saying he read it from a letter, as if we did not say so. But he showed himself the willing tool for the work. The letter was addressed to him. Thus Mr. Denison fails to get out of this crimination.

Fourth. We charged Mr. Denison with making

"strenuous efforts to let loose a brother Episcopalian upon the revisionists." Mr. Denison attempts to relieve himself by saving: "My agency consisted in introducing him to the editor of the Courier so that, of he should write, as he volenteered, he might publish his contribution." Passing over the muddy confusion and bad English of Mr. Denison's personal pronouns in this sentence. al pronouns in this sentence, we reply, that our charge was, that after Mr. Denison had made himself very busy with our affairs, after he had pleaded twice for a "finality" of the discussion and backed out from it abruptly, he reappeared in a subterran-ean operation for carrying on his meddlesome work, where his own hand might be hidden. Was there where his own hand might be hidden. Was there no one else in town to introduce "the volunteer" to the editor of the Courier, but Mr. Denisou? Would nothing else but the overshadowing Rectorship of St. Panl's do for this occasion? Mr. Denison says: "So that if he [the volunteer] should write, &c." Was not the article already written and presented for examination at the time of the introduction? Had not Mr. Denison already been put in full possession of its contents? And if so, why now attempt to deceive the public by a statement conveying the idea that at the time of the introduction the article was yet to be written? This is a poor trick.

Fifth. Mr. Denison denies that he charged Canon

Selwyn with being a Socinian, but we presume that he scarcely knows what he said in his furor. He cannot state correctly what was in print before him. as we shall see, and we prefer trusting to the excel-lent gentleman from whom we obtained the infor-mation. Mr. Denison assailed Canon Selwyn as un-

der ecclesiastical dealing, as he well knows, both in the Discussion and in his speech. Sixth. Mr. Denison says: "I am repeatedly charged Sixth. Mr. Denison says: "I am repeatedly charged with having written the articles last summer against Bible revision signed by five clergymen of different denominations in this city." We have never charged even once nor hinted that Mr. Denison wrote those articles. We know who wrote them quite as well as Mr. Denison does, and we impute no improper motives to the writer. He is a gentleman whose integrity is above reprosed, and who never whose integrity is above reproach, and who never forgets what is due to his character and to his honforgets what is due to his character and to his honorable position in society. He numbers, among the advocates of revision, warm and ardent friends who recognize, in his opposition to our cause, sincerity, honesty, and purity of motive. While the restraining influence of that gentleman was over Mr. Denison, he was cempelled to act with some regard to the proprieties of life; when it was withdrawn, we have Mr. Denison in the full blast of his malevolence, hatred, and recklessness as exhibited in his speech. We made no objection to the writer of the articles; we objected to Mr. Denison's undermining and subterranean deeds after they were written. The conduct of Mr. Denison in being silent upon the charges that we made, and in contradicting charges that we did not make, needs no comment from us. hat we did not make, needs no comment from us.

We reserve Mr. Denison's seventhly for comment n its proper place, so that we may examine his grandiloquent exordium, in order to see a display of his love of truth. Let the reader mark Mr. Den-

"We want the people to have the Bible. Our espective denominations are contributing not far from half a million of dollars per annum to give the from half a million of dollars per annum to give the people the Bible. But we know, that, through this organization, they could not get it, but only a sectarian version of it. Even this would not have required us to oppose them, but, to recommend their Bible in advance, they must needs attack ours, a book endeared to us by every the that can bind humanity to its most cherished objects, and we came forward to defend our old Bible. The whole burden of their song lust summer must be many faults of the received version, the turnaold Rible. I he whole ourden of their song last summer was the many faults of the received version, the tyrunny of King James, and the incompetence of the translators; and I appeal to a candid public if it was not the right, if it was not the duty of those who loved that old book as the chief among their household gods, who taught it to their children, who preached from it and circulated it, and hoped to get to heaven by it, to come forward and defead it."

and defend it."

Now let the reader look at the utter recklessness of these statements. 1st, the respective denominations are not annually contributing not far from half a million of dollars to give the people the Bible. The American Bible Society, from investiments and contributions have that income, but not from contribu-tions. And immediately after speaking of the operations of that society, Mr. Denison's English "as it stands" attacks that organization as one that

of "our Bible" as if he owned the copy-right. But the italicised words require particular notice, as a specimen of Mr. Denison's incurable propensity to assert what will suit his purpose, regardless of all claims to truth. He there asserts that his right and duty "require him to come forward and defend" King James's work? Were ever men so dissatished with their works? or "on Blole" as it he owned the copy-right. But the italicised words require particular notice, as a specimen of Mr. Denison's incurable propensity to assert what will suit his purpose, regardless of all claims to truth. He there asserts that his right and duty "require him to come forward and defend" King James's Bible from our attacks! Now it is well known that Mr. Denison was in harness for the war before we had uttered a word of attack, and that the avowed and published object then was, not a defence of King James's Bible, but an attack upon our cause as "a sectarian, immersionist scheme." The advocates of Mr. Denison's war published this fact on the 17th of April. 1856, and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's the sectarian in the sectarian of April. 1856 and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's war published this fact on the 17th of April. 1856 and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's war published this fact on the 17th of April. 1856 and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's war published this fact on the 17th of April. 1856 and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's war published this fact on the 17th of April. of April, 1856, and it completely uses up Mr. Denison's present miserable assertions. And the fact that he was engaged in the war before we had shown a sign of what we were going to say about King James's Bible entirely destroys all claim to truth in the wild assertions of Mr. Denison which we have printed in italics. Mr. Denison's case is truly pitiable! But we have another curious development Mr. Denison's righteous spirit was moved, according to his account, by "right and duty to come forward." and detend that old book as the chief among the household gods of those who loved it, who taught it to their children, who preached from it and circulated it, and hoped to get to Heaven by it." And now, reader, after this recognition of right and duty, what did Mr. Denison do? Did he make a defence of that book? He acknowledged that it is not in all respects the inspired originals. We book? He acknowledged that it is do to an iter-tion a faithful version of the inspired originals. We pointed our numerous contradictions in the version that are not in the originals; we showed numerous interpolations in that version, for which the Greek interpolations in that version, for which the Greek text gives no justification, and in numerous places we compared the authorized version with the sacred text, and upon all these points Mr. Denison was perfectly dumb. His duty slept a sleep that knew no waking! Every great scholar in the Episcopal Church, from Walton down to the present time, is with us, and not one of them is with Mr. Deuison. We published a letter a few days since, from Archdeacon Allen, of the Church of England, advocating the imperative demands of revision upon six general propositions embracing thousands of errors, in order to permit the clergy of that church to read truth in the pulpit instead of falsehood, the words of inspiration instead of the interpolations and forgeries of ratiou instead of the interpolations and forgeries ration instead of the interpolations and forgeries of men, and Rector Denison says that is the way to make infidels. Poor man. He can stand in the pulpit of St. Paul's and revise "our good old book," he can publish translations and new punctuations without any evil result, but if others do these things they encourage infidelity! Were the legs of the lame ever equal?

But how does Mr. Denison's evil statement assist him in his unprovoked attack on the Revision Asso-ciation, in his anniversary speech? We were quiet-ly pursuing our paths of recognized duty and were neither attacking Mr. Denison uor what he calls his old Bible. Where is his apology for that wanton

assault? He manufactures no excuse for it, and thus stands convicted of his outrage.

Mr. Denison ventures to make this reckless state-

ent: "Upon the mere hearsay of an extempore address communicated not by a reporter but by a partisan of theirs ('one active friend of Revision'), with an ingennity and temerity highly creditable to their maginations and their courage, these gentlemen have based the most unfounded assertions and in-

what reased the most violent personalities."

What reason has Mr. Denison for saying that the account of his extempore address "was not communicated to us by a reporter, but by a partizan of ours, "one active friend of Revision?"

There is not the 'one active friend of Revision?' 'If here is not the semblance of truth in this statement. No "partizan of ours" ever communicated a word to us on the subject. Every communication made to us came from persons who are not in any degree friendly to the cause of Revision. Does not your defence prosper mightly, Mr. Denison? But this dodge cannot avail Mr. Denison anything, for what single word of the report to us has he shown to be unfounded? He admits many of the statements, and relieves himself from no one of them. himself from no one of them.

We now turn to Mr. Denison's seventhly. He Seventhly. My Greek is criticised, as exhibited in two works against "Unitarianism," viz: "Unitarian Views Reviewed," and "Unitarianism Unmasked," published in this city a year ago, and also in a lecture on baptism delivered some, months ago to a part of my own congregation.
"1. I am accused of holding that Klinee means ta-

bles. I commented upon the 'washing of tables' without referring to the Greek at all. I suppose I have been quite as well acquainted with the ning of Klinee for tifteen years past as Messrs. and Edmunds.

We informed several of our friends that there was a pitfall in the matter into which Mr. Denison would be sure to walk, and into it he has gone inextricably. He is evidently not proud of the eagle he has hatched from his duck eggs. Mr. Denison says: "I am accused of holding that Klinee means a table," am accused or nothing that Kamee means a table, if he will permit us to correct his English, and Mr. Denison does not deny the accusation. He says he was commenting upon the "washing of tables." But did the Sayior say anything about tables? If the did not what accuse had Mr. Denison for saying the sayior for the saying the saying for saying the sayior for saying the saying for saying the sayin He did not, what excuse had Mr. Denison for representing Him as doing what he did not do? If Mr. Denison knew that Klinon in the passage means "of tables," how can he relieve himself of the awful charge of standing in the pulpit word of God what is not in it? To that sad plight But now for the pitfall into which Mr. Denison fell. He tries to evade the difficulties that are on him by saying: "I commented upon the 'washing of tables' without referring to the Greek at all." Why then did Mr. Denison preface this part of his discourse by affirming that "ordinary readers could not settle grave theological questions, and that for this reason his church required her ministry, except in some few cases, to undergo a three years' training in Greek?" What does this mean other than that he was then going to give ordinary readers the benefit of his Greek training? But he did revise, in that discourse, the authorised version by the Greek. commenting upon the 14th Chapter of Deviction, in corrected "running water" and made it "living water," because, as he said, the Greck word 20th means living. The false version of Moses he could correct by the Greek, but the falsehood put into the mouth of the Savior by the authorised version Mr. Denison would not correct because that falsehood furnished him with the semblance of an argument register improving. For all practical purposes his against immersion! For all practical purposes his acquaintance with the meaning of Klinee might as well have been only fifteen minutes old as fifteen years, which he claims it is. He stands in this pre-dicament: if he knew the meaning of Klinon he de-liberately taught what he knew to be false; if he liberately taught what he knew to be false; if he did not know it, he sets np pretentious claims to knowledge which have no truth in them. From this dilemma he may rid himself when he can. He was apparently so fatigued with his views of Klinon that he does not attempt to deny our exposition of his ignorance of classical literature as to the mode of reclining anciently at table. This pair of eagles hatched out by Mr. Denison from duck eggs may, therefore, take to the water as soon as possible. therefore, take to the water as soon as possible.

Mr. Denison would have fared better in sleeping on
his Klinee than in attempting to make it np. His

his Klinee than in attempting to make it np. feathers fly at a terrible rate. On the twenty dollars business, about which Mr. Denison loomed in his speech, he is now both absurd and ridiculous. He could deliberately assail us in his extempore speech as an organization which raises money under false pretences, and now, raises money under false pretences, and now, when called to account for this wicked calumny, he says he had heard it! He could thus, before an intelligent audience, play the gossip and assail reputable people with statements for which he now admits he has no evidence! He rambles off into questions as to whether the occurrence he charged upon us might not have taken place! 'Did you not say," asks Mr. Denison, "that the board of revisers of the Bible Union was made up of persons who are among the most eminent scholars of the following denominations: Church of England, Old School Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopalian, German Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist, &c.?"
That is the kind of proof that Mr. Denison now

man Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist, &c.?"

That is the kind of proof that Mr. Denison now leans upon to sustain his slanderous charge. Poor, poor Mr. Denison! He is not as ingenious as the showman who undertook to exhibit Balaam's sword, and, when reminded by one of the spectators that Balaam had no sword but only wished for one, the showman solid that the warmen was the sword for Balaam had no sword but only wished to one, the showman said that the weapon was the sword for which Balaam wished. And, when Mr. Denison is pinned on this twenty dollars, he limps at once an it crawls from it by saying the thing might have occurred! The way of the transgressor is hard. And now listen to Mr. Denison again; hear this

The insolence is beyond endurance. And "when The insolence is beyond endurance. And "when they thus represent this, wherever it is expedient," it. Have we ever found it expedient to represent it otherwise, according to this calmunious and wicked innuendo? Mr. Denison can point to no act nor word of the friends of revision, that gives him the least occasion for that slander. And has he ever ever extremeted to refute a freet on which we have the nor word of the triends of revision, that gives have the least occasion for that slander. And has he ever even attempted to refute a fact on which we base the claims of the revision unovement to Catholicity? Not in a single instance. He has never assailed one element of our constitution or laws, or practices under them, but without proof, or even the shadow of evidence, he insultingly again charges that we are all imposters! We shall not dignify that slander, as it comes from him, with even a contradic-

tion.
Mr. Denison says: "My Greek is criticised, as Mr. Denison says: "My Greek is criticised, as exhibited in two works against 'Unitarianism,' viz: 'Unitarian Views Reviewed,' and 'Unitarianism Unmasked,' "&c. Is it possible that Mr. Denison can state no one thing accurately? We said nothing about "Unitarianism Unmasked," as he represents, for the coarseness and grossness of such a title would forever seal its pages to ns. We never opened the lids of the book.

lids of the book.

Again: Mr. IDenison says, "in pretending to quote him," we have "left out the second quotation signs," and he charges that we "altered the extract." Now there is no truth in this statement as respects ourselves. We marked the double quotation marks in the manuscript, and marked their omission from one selves. We marked the double quotation marks in the manuscript, and marked their omission from one place, in the proof, and the double quotation marks are at the end of the extract as published in the Courier. We have not a copy of the Journal and cannot say how it appeared there. But the double quotation marks in the Courier show that, as far as was in our marks in the courier show that, as far as was in our course in the proposer of Mr. Duniesu carrectly. And

power, we represented Mr. Denison correctly. And Mr. Denison asks, respecting his unusual phrase, "the Greek as it stands," "do not these gentlements." known the difference between 'the Greek as it stands' and 'the punctuation as it stands.'" Verily we do not as Mr. Denison used it in his book, for he applied the remark equally to his immaculate translatiou and the remark equally to his immaculate translated and punctuation. But Mr. Denison's learning, though bolstered by a pitiful Latin scrap, is still at fault. The Greek "as it stands" has a great deal to do with the punctuation; Eugoleetos, in the passage referred to, would have to occupy a very different place to justify a material change in the punctuation of the sentence.

justify a material change in the punctuation of the sentence.

Among the specimens of Mr. Denison's logical powers, we call up the following:

"We accuse them of representing it as 'Catholic' so strong that even money is reported to have been given under that mistake to advance it, and they denounce it as a 'patry shander.' If it be neither 'Catholic' nor 'sectarian,' in the name of all that is comprehensible schat is it?"

In Mr. Denison's confused logic he cannot see that the statement about the money may be false, without disturbing the truth of the claim to 'catholicity.' Let us throw Mr. Denison's logic into the form of a faithful syllogism and then its character will be manifest: this revision movement claims catholicity in its constitution, laws, and practices; its organized board is charged with receiving twenty dollars belonging to the American Bible Society, the charge is denied and the truth demanded; there is no proof, therefore the movement is neither secturing

on proof, therefore the movement is neither sectorism nor catholic! Reader, that is Mr. Denison's logic; we pray you take it not for ours.

Again, in his gyrations about the twenty dollars, he liminously asks: 'If I were to say that I had heard there was such a man as Dr. Bell, would it follow that I had 'fathered' him?'' We sincerely hope not, but compare. Mr. Denison see that he makes himself but cannot Mr. Denison see that he makes hir a laughing stock by such stuff as that? Has he sense enough to teach him the world-wide differ between 'fathering' a statement and fathering the object of that statement? We did not charge him with fathering the twenty-dollars, but the statement

respecting them.

Let us have one more specimen of Mr. Denison's combined malevolence and logic. He says: "This sacred cause is catholic then in its paper laws." Is the Episcopal Church catholic in anything but its paper laws? Is Christianity anything but in its paper laws? Are the Commonwealth of Kentacky and laited States anything but in their paper laws? United States anything but in their paper laws? But again: "The sacred cause is sectarian in its history, in its origin, in its aim, and in the overwhelm ing majority of those who favor it and further it. This is why this scheme can consistently wear two faces. It has two. 'Our only business,' says the Secretary of the Bible Translation Society in England, writing for Baptists, 'is to uphold immersionist versions and give them as large a circulation as we can.' Mr. Creath expressed himself in a similar manner at a meeting of the Bibbe Revision Association in Louisville.'

If the scheme has two faces, its aiders and abetain the scheme has two faces, its aiders are the schem

tors have two faces; and this malicious slander is ut-tered against some of the fairest reputations in this city and in the United States. And, reader, how do you suppose this impudent assertion is bolstered by this reverend slanderer? The Secretary of the Bible Translation Society in England, who has nothutters a sentiment, and Jacob Creath, who has not the least control over the Revision cause, utters an other: therefore, in the sapient and usual logic of Mr. Denison, the Bible Union has two faces! And Mr. Denison, with his usual regard for truth, Mr. Creath made his "remark at a meeting of Bible Revision Association in Louscille." In the Discussion, Mr. Denison asserted that Mr. Creath made it in St. Louis. Which is true?

This wonderful logician was informed that, if he

could make immaculate translations, he might ob-tain the entire revision of the New Testament, if he could as easily satisfy the Committee on Version: of the Bible Union, as he seemed to be satisfied himself. In other words, the sums now paid to say thirty translators might be combined and all paid to him. Now listen to Mr. Denison: "I will tell you what it is. Don't wince, gentlemen. The clamps are upon you now. You were imprudent enough to say this in your article against me of January 6: 'If Mr. Denison can as perfectly satisfy the Committee on Versions of the Bible Union, rebe satisfied himself, he CAN EASILY GET A PROFITA-BLE CONTRACT.

BLE CONTRACT.'
Yes, "he can easily get a profitable contract!"
The poor man seems to think that each reviser has a profitable contract, because he said that, if he got what was paid to all, it would be a profitable contract to him. He is unable to understand English or Greek. And now hear this truthful man again: "I wonder whether Messrs. Bell and Edmunds haven't got a profitable contract? Not but that they may be very sincere (as I have no doubt they are), but whether it doesn't pay them well?"
This is too paltry, but we shall answer the questions to the confusion of Mr. Denison. The Corresponding Secretary, James Edmunds, has a salary which everybody connected with our board knows he honestly and faithfully earns. And he has been

he honestly and faithfully earns. And he has been importuned over and over again to accept of othe situations that would have paid him from four to five times as much as the Association pays him. He has refused these emoluments, and he sacrifices a grea deal annually in carrying forward the cause of Revi Dr. Bell is a member of the Board, received no salary, has no contract of any kind with it, and neither expects nor receives a cent. Where now is your evil surmising, your wicked innuendo, Mr.

We have reserved for this point one of the gravest of Mr. Denison's evil deeds. He shall spread him-

of Mr. Denison's evil deeds. The shadisplead timeself on this matter in his own words:

"And then I wonder whether 'the forty scholars of ten different sects,' who are engaged in the 'sacred cause of Bible revision,' haven't all been so fortunate as to get profitable coutracts? Why has not this association told the public honestly that these forty exhalts profits are in colleges. scholars, professors in colleges, and others, make their licing by their learning, that they would as soon be paid for translating the Bible as the Hiad Chonly their names are kept secret, which the Bible Union and its myrmidons carefully do, for most of them, at least), and that there is no shadow of evidence before the world that they are convinced of the cessity of this particular revision of the Bible?'

This is scandalous. Mr. Denison harps npon our aid to infidelity, but we never thus played into its hands. This wicked charge which Mr. Denison thus makes upon many of the brightest lights in his own profession is the very charge that infidelity makes upon the whole clergy. Infidelity charges

that they are all mercenary, and that for equal pay and position they would teach anything as readily as religion. It does not for a moment hesitate to say that, if Mr. Denison could be more profitably employed at any other pursuit, he would embrace the opportunity. And Mr. Denison caters the sentiment by assailing his own profession as utterly mercenary, who would as readily teach mankind from Homer's lliad as from the Bible if they were paid for it! The Biblical learning, the science, and the arts of America are the property of the nation; are treasures of which every American should be proud. And Mr. Denison in his utter madness and folly has the hardihood to brand his brother ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and other churches, many of whom are among the brightest lights in this country, with the reckless calumny that their learning is in market, and that they are ready to undertake any job for which they may be paid! Such conduct is utterly inexcusable. Let us bring it home to Mr. Denison. Suppose we may be paid! Such conduct is utterly inexcusable. Let us bring it home to Mr. Denison. Suppose we were to say that Mr. Denison gets his living by his speaking, and that, if paid for it, he would as soon speak upon the stage, in the political hustings, or anywhere by which a penny could be turned, as in the pulpit, would any one consider such language decent, truthful, or honorable? Yet Mr. Denison is only an individual, while his similar language is levelled at a whole class of hiblical scholars, ministers and professors in theological seminaries, who levelled at a whole class of hiblical scholars, ministers and professors in theological seminaries, who are among the most learned, pious, and holy men of the land, and over these Mr. Denison spreads his malevolence at wholesale. He dares to attempt his malevolence at wholesale. He dures to attempt to blacken the reputation of such men as Drs. Conant, Lillie, Schaff, Rodiger, Morton, Strickland, and numbers of others, the humblest of whom is infinitely beyond the reach of either Mr. Denison's imitation or malice.

We have thus waded through Mr. Denison's of blunders, errors, and slanders, as far as we can to-day. We shall attend to the remainder in due

to-day. We shall attend to the remainder in due season. There is scarcely one sentence of his own in his publication that does not contain a perver-

JAMES EDMUNDS

T. S. BELL. Revision Association Rooms, corner of Fourth and

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, LOUISVILLE, January 28. {
A very quiet day in business circles yesterday. The cather was beautiful, and the prospect for a speedy opening of the river was a matter of general congratulatica among all classes. The money market was unchanged, but exchange both on the East and New Orleans is very scarce. The Banks are checking sparingly on the East and only to their customers at 1/2 Teent. They have no New Orleans exchange. The brokers charge usually 1 1/8 cent for sight on the East and the same on New Oricans for seven days' sight.

The provision market was without animation. The only The provision market was without animation, sales heard of were 425 hbis mess pork, made on Monday evening but not before reported, at \$18. Yesterday 50,000 lbs clear sides at 10c packed, equal to cash now, and to be delivered on the 1st of March, and 8,000 lbs ribbed sides a

In the flour market the sales were altogether in a small way to the trade at from \$5 60 to \$5 75@\$6—the highest price for fancy. Wheat continued at \$1 10@\$1 15. In other descriptions of grain, we heard of contracts to the extent of 20,000 bushels corn for future delivery at 57c without sacks and 60c sacks included.

The stock of N.O. sugar in market is all old crop and ery small, and the sales are in a small way at 11@12c by e hhd. Light sales of refined at 13%@14%c. Molasees sells at 70c to the trade for plantation in hb's. ags good Rio coffee at 11%c, 30 bags Laguyra at 12%c, and ome smaller sales of Rio at 11%@12c.

At the warehouses 14 hhds tobacco were sold at very full prices, including 1 hhd new frosted lags at \$7 60, 1 bhd of new medium leaf at \$10 30, 8 hhds old crop varying in juality from lugs to manufacturing leaf at \$10 30, \$10 80, \$11, \$11 05, \$11 55, \$13 55, \$14, and \$15, and reviews at \$10, \$12 05, \$12 90, \$15, and \$17 30. Let of the latter show an advance of 20 % cent. on the prices they brought two months ago, but this is owing partly to the carcity of tobacco.

Small saies of articles at previous prices. There are no engagements making for freights,

CINCINNATI, January 27, P. M. Flour market is quiet and demand moderate...sales of 800 hbls at \$6.60@\$6.70. Whicky...eales of 400 hbls at 22 1/2 and 100 bhis from wagons at 23%c. Provision market dull and prices nominal. (Proceries are unchanged—sales of 15 hhids sugar at 10%c, 110 bags coffee at 11%(@11%c, 25 bb)s

molasses at 70c for old and 70c for new. Wheat is in good request and firm at \$1 15 for red on arrival and \$1 16 derequest and firm at \$1 is for red on arrival and \$1 is de-livered, white is in demand at \$1 is on arrival and \$1 20 delivered. Corn is in active demand and prices firm at 50c for old and 50c for new. Rye is in fair demand and firm at 88c. Oats are in good demand and firm—sales of 1,200 bush at 43@4tc from depot. Barley is in fair request at \$1 55@ \$1 58 for fall and \$1 45@\$1 48 for spring. NEW YORK, January 27, P. M.

Cotton market steady—sales of 900 bales. Flour market steady—sales of 5,500 bbls. Wheat is firm—sales of 2,000 bush. Corn quiet—sales of 1,000 bash. Pork buoyant and irregular—sales of 2,300 bbls. Beef firm. Lard bnoyant 11c. Sugar is firm. Freights are firm

Stocks are generally lower and dull—Chicago and Rock Island 99%, Michigan Southern 82%, New York Central 84%, Eric 62%, and Clevelaud, Columbus, and Cincinnati

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On the 21st inst., by the Rev. G. P. Schetky, Mr. John Preiffer to Miss Joanna Goold, both of this city.

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From whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING
Giving heatib and vigor to the frame
AND BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK.
DEBILITY, hought on by abuse, a most terrible disease,
which has brought libousands of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the hrilliant hopes of parents
and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a
noble youth, can be cured by the use of this
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